

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

No. 912, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Englishmen in the French Revolution. By John G. Alger. (Sampson Low.)

MR. ALGER, the author of the *New Paris Sketch Book*, has had the rare good luck to light upon a subject at once novel and enticing. As he points out,

"the French Revolution attracted to Paris men from all parts of the world and of almost all categories—enthusiasts, adventurers, sensation-hunters; some of the best specimens of humanity and some of the worst; some of the most generous minds and some of the most selfish; some of the busiest brains and some of the idlest. Not a few of these moths perished in the flame which they had imprudently approached; others escaped with a singeing of their wings; others, again, were fortunate enough to pass unscathed. Some died in their beds just before the Terror ended, but without any assurance of its ending; others only just saw the end."

In all histories of the Revolution, however, the presence of these aliens is virtually ignored, for the reason that they exercised no direct influence upon the course of the torrent. Mr. Alger, apparently thinking that any picture of the time would be incomplete without an account of them, has undertaken to fill the void so far as Englishmen are concerned; and for that purpose he has been at the pains to make researches at the *Hôtel des Archives* and the *Prefecture of Police* in Paris. The earlier portion of the book, it may be remarked, is an elaboration of articles that he has contributed within the last two years to the *Edinburgh Review*.

Many of the figures here set before us have sufficient individuality to impress themselves upon the memory. It is worthy of note that the most sanguinary of revolutions began by restoring two or three Englishmen in Paris to freedom. The chief of these was Lord Massarene who, as though to give the world a new type of the absentee landlord, had undergone an imprisonment of nineteen years or more rather than allow himself to be swindled by creditors, and during that time had lived luxuriously on the proceeds, or a part of the proceeds, of his Irish estates. Macdonagh, formerly an officer in the French service, was released after twelve years' captivity at the *Ile Ste. Marguerite*, where he had occupied the cell of the *Man in the Iron Mask*. His story might well be utilised as the groundwork of a novel or a play:

"In 1774, while sub-lieutenant in Dillon's regiment at Lille, he became acquainted with Rose Plunket, daughter of Lord Dunsany, and a boarder in a convent. Touched by her tale of family dissensions, and her repugnance to returning to Ireland, he was secretly married to her by an Irish priest. Her brother shortly

afterwards pursued her to Paris, Macdonagh going in the same coach without appearing to know her. The brother, on discovering the fact, confined her in Port Royal convent; but she appealed to the British Embassy, and there was diplomatic correspondence respecting her. To cut a long story short, Rose proved faithless; and, to prevent Macdonagh's opposition to a second and more brilliant marriage, she got him arrested in 1777 under a *lettre de cachet*."

What became of this strong-minded lady is not known.

The Duke of Dorset, British ambassador in Paris as the old régime was tottering to its fall, seems to have been a poor creature at best. For some months an indiscriminating admirer of the Revolution, even when mob-law became paramount, he suddenly went over to the other side under the influence of private pique. Of the whole personnel of the embassy, and especially its staid old physician, Richard Gem, with his perpetual "Sir, I am serious, I am of a very serious turn," Mr. Alger gives a full account. James Watt, a son of the inventor, is one of the many enthusiasts shown to us at the bar of the Assembly. His faith in the movement was shaken by the September massacres, and Robespierre denounced him to the Jacobites as an emissary of Pitt's. However, thanks to a spirited reply in excellent French, he passed safely through the ordeal, his accuser being "completely silenced." To the same category as Watt belong Mary Wollstonecraft, Godwin's future wife, and Helen Williams, one of whose weekly receptions in the *Rue de Bac*, at which Vergniaud would rehearse his public speeches, was interrupted by the distressing intelligence that the English in Paris were to be arrested as hostages for Toulon. From an appendix to the volume it will be seen that the total number of prisoners was rather large. Between twenty and thirty of them perished at the guillotine, including General Dillon, Brigadier General Ward, General O'Moran, William Newton, Thomas Delany (a mere stripling), and a priest named O'Brennan. Some of the bodies were taken to a garden adjoining the *Parc Monceau*, flung into a trench, and covered with quicklime. In after years, according to Michelet, this piece of ground, the burial-place of the Princess Elizabeth, and Danton, and Robespierre, became the site of a cheap dancing saloon, with Sunday balls as one of its attractions.

Unpleasant as it may be to record the fact, the Terrorists could boast of having Englishmen—or, at any rate, men of English extraction—in their ranks. One of them, George Grieve, an agitator from Northumberland, distinguished himself by hunting *Mdme. Dubarry* to the scaffold; another, John James Arthur, classed by Robespierre in his notebook with "patriots of more or less ability," is alleged, though on doubtful evidence, to have momentarily turned cannibal, as a few unquestionably did, after the attack upon the *Tuileries*; a third, William James, having been put in a position of authority at the Temple, did his best, or worst, to make the last hours of Louis XVI. as wretched as possible.

At present the list of victims in the provinces is sadly incomplete; but Mr. Alger

is probably right in assuming that as many Englishmen suffered imprisonment or death outside Paris as within it. John O'Sullivan, of *St. George's-sur-Loire*, actually played such a part as Joseph Chénier is falsely credited with. He sent his brother, Charles O'Sullivan, to the guillotine for joining the Vendéans. In his own words,

"he murdered patriots, and he wanted to murder me. When he found there was no other hope for him he came and threw himself into my arms. But he was my country's enemy; I denounced him, and justice pronounced his fate."

One of the most attractive men sketched by Mr. Alger is the young Abbé who stood by Louis XVI. in the Temple. Of Irish birth, Henry Essex Edgeworth had been educated in France for the priesthood, had devoted himself to the service of the poor in Paris, and had won the regard of the Princess Elizabeth by his eloquence, sincerity, and self-denial. It was at her instance that he became the king's confessor. The office exposed him to no inconsiderable danger, and before leaving his mother and sister (the former ignorant of the truth) he was careful to make his will. Mr. Alger thus describes the closing scenes:

"Edgeworth, through a glass door, heard the piercing sobs at the king's parting with his family. He remained with the royal prisoner till ten at night, took some hours' rest in an ante-room, administered the sacrament at five next morning, dissuaded the king from another interview with his family, and rode with him to the scaffold. As two gendarmes seated opposite in the hackney coach made conversation impossible, Edgeworth offered his breviary to the king, and recited with him alternate verses of suitable hymns. He had no recollection of exclaiming, as the axe fell, 'Fils de St. Louis, montez au ciel,' and Lacroix half confesses to having invented this for a report in a Paris newspaper. Edgeworth did, however, say, when the king, averse to being pinioned, looked appealingly to him, 'Sire, in this last insult I see only a last resemblance between your majesty and the God who is about to be your recompense.' When all was over, Edgeworth, rising from his knees, and bespattered by the king's blood as the executioner held up the head to the mob, looked to see where the crowd was least dense, and, being in the lay dress then obligatory on the clergy, walked away unmolested."

Eventually, after some narrow escapes, he reached England in safety, though not without the mournful knowledge that his mother had died in captivity as a suspect.

The doubtful honour of a seat in the Convention fell to the lot of that dissolute but clever demagogue, Thomas Paine, who was in Paris during the whole of the Terror. Here, of course, the author of *The Rights of Man* and *The Age of Reason* found himself in a congenial element, at least until, like so many others of the same way of thinking, he was thrown into prison. From his youth he had been a bitter enemy of existing institutions, pouring the coarsest of his ridicule upon what believers in revelation hold most sacred, and what unbelievers with a due sense of decency regard with respectful tolerance. Mr. Alger's description of this firebrand is far from adequate. It contains no reference to the intermittent flashes of literary power which light up Paine's writings,

and to which his influence was entirely due. His *Common Sense*, brought out at Philadelphia, was unmistakably a factor in the work of American independence, since it gave fresh nerve and decision to the colonists at a time when they seemed to be wavering in their struggle with the mother country. Unequal as he may have been to his self-imposed task of answering the *Reflections on the French Revolution*, nothing in its way could have been more effective than his rebuke of Burke's too exclusive sympathy with the fallen régime—"He pities the plumage, but forgets the dying bird." Mr. Alger, too, would have done well to point out, as Bishop Watson did in his reply to *The Age of Reason*, that the Quaker of Thetford could rise to a philosophical sublimity in his ideas in speaking of the Creator of the universe, and that his hostility to religions was primarily on account of their connexion with states. It is not from any hard prepossession against Paine that Mr. Alger omits to notice these things. He lauds the "humanity and sagacity" evinced by the most fanatical of republicans in his opposition to the execution of Louis XVI. How sagacious he was in the matter may be gathered from one sentence:

"I know that the public mind in France has been heated and irritated by the dangers to which the country has been exposed; but if we look beyond the present, to the time when these dangers and the irritation produced by them shall have been forgotten, we shall see that what now appears to us an act of justice will then appear only an act of vengeance."

It appears that there is no truth in Carlyle's story of the means by which Paine was saved from the guillotine—namely, of his cell door flying open, of the turnkey making the fatal chalk mark on the inside, of the door swinging back with the mark inside, and of the other turnkey omitting the prisoner in the batch of victims. "Even at the height of the Terror," Mr. Alger remarks, "men were not executed without trial." He ought to say "semblance of trial," as nothing could have borne less resemblance to fair trials than the proceedings in which Fouquier-Tinville appeared as public prosecutor. Indictments were often marked with letters in red ink for the guidance of the judges, who had nothing to do but give effect in legal form to the wishes of the Terrorists.

I have only to add that Mr. Alger proves an agreeable and trustworthy guide among these long-neglected but attractive by-paths of French history during the Revolution. His style is easy and perspicuous; and his errors, apart from that just noticed, are confined to a few unimportant misprints.

FREDERICK HAWKINS.

Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton. By Robert Perceval Graves. Vol. III. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London: Longmans.)

WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON belongs to the small class of extraordinary men who have combined the highest mathematical genius with a variety of other splendid powers. He was not merely the Irish Lagrange, as he once was publicly designated by a distinguished continental mathematician. When we con-

sider the proportion of his parts as well as the greatness of his special power, it would not be extravagant to regard him as the Pascal or Descartes of his country. What Leibnitz says of himself, that his mind could not be satisfied by one species of study, may be said with equal truth of the Irish polymath. "If you had given your time to the practice of poetry, you would have succeeded," writes De Morgan to Hamilton; and a similar statement is, at least, equally true of metaphysics. The interest in the life of such a man is not confined to those who can appreciate his mathematical discoveries; it extends to the generally educated public as well as to the geometer. The biographer has so skilfully combined his various materials as to address each class of reader. *Omne tulit punctum.*

Posterity will not have to regret in the case of Hamilton what has been deplored by Herschel, if we remember rightly, with respect to Laplace's writings, that there remains no record of the steps by which he was conducted to new regions of thought. The germs and growth of Hamilton's great conceptions are traceable in the abundant memoranda and voluminous letters which he has left behind him. Mr. Graves's judicious extracts from these papers enable even the uninitiated to obtain a general idea of Hamilton's contributions to science. This praise is equally distributed over the whole biography.

A peculiar interest is lent to this third volume by the correspondence between De Morgan and Hamilton. The communication between the two great mathematicians is by no means so "harsh and crabbed" as some might suppose. The skill of the biographer has made prominent in his selections those discussions about the first principles of mathematical science which are interesting even to amateurs like the present writer. What is the nature of a differential? Is it a genuine infinitesimal, or only a very small finite quantity? It is instructive to observe with what diffidence Hamilton expresses himself on a subject with respect to which De Morgan said that "the first thing every high undergraduate and every mature B.A. did was to settle definitely and irrevocably the true foundation of the Differential Calculus." There is much in the letters about "double algebra" and "triplets," the forerunners of quaternions. "What are $\sqrt{-1}$ lets?" De Morgan characteristically inquires. The nature of the mysterious symbol $\sqrt{-1}$, and the relation of this algebraic imaginary to the i, j, k of the quaternion calculus invented by Hamilton, are much discussed. *Apropos* of Hamilton's favourite symbols, we cannot resist inserting one of De Morgan's numerous puns. "You must not think that your I J K-eries are only just above the L M N-tary because it is so in the alphabet." Alluding to the German mathematician Grassman, De Morgan asks whether his Christian name was Nebuchadnezzar. It is more easy to reproduce De Morgan's plays on words than the subtle literary charm which pervades all that Hamilton has written.

The transition from the higher mathematics to philosophy was easy and pleasant to Hamilton. He speaks of metaphysics as a relaxing of the bow. When Hamilton discourses about space and time, he surely has a better right to be heard than the majority of

metaphysicians who, as De Morgan says, "consider mathematics as four books of Euclid, and algebra up to quadratic equations." In Hamilton's speculations metaphysical refinements are accredited by mathematical results. We allude particularly to the wonderful paper on "Algebra considered as the Science of Pure Time." For the rest, Hamilton's doctrine of space and time, though formed independently, was in singular accord with Kant's. To Kant he had a mathematical affinity. But the philosopher whom he most resembled in the beauty of his style and the spirituality of his nature was Berkeley. The refining away of matter was not distasteful to Hamilton. But he did not accept the paradox that the third dimension of space is derivative. "I entirely repudiate the doctrine that it is tangible distance which I see." With respect to the part which the phenomenon of binocular vision has been said to play in this sort of derivation, Hamilton and De Morgan regarded themselves as good authorities, as the former saw double and the latter had only one eye. Their perception of distance does not seem to have been much the worse for these defects.

Philosophy was not the only *πάρεργον* of Hamilton. He was also among the poets. Like Voltaire,

"Bard, philosopher combined,
He multiplied himself among mankind,
The Proteus of their genius."

The tribute which this master of "those who know" pays to the poetic art is very remarkable. "It deeply presses on my reflection how much wiser a book is Tennyson's *Princess* than my *Quaternions*." In appreciating Hamilton's poems Mr. Graves expresses himself with that discernment and good taste, that admiration of genius, abstinence from *pinguis laus*, which characterises the whole biography. There can be no reasonable hesitation about regarding many of Hamilton's sonnets as valuable contributions to the literature of his country. Most of them are at least wonderful when considered as the composition of so profound a mathematician. The subject, as well as the author, imparts a peculiar interest to some. They celebrate an aspect of intellectual beauty which has been revealed to few poets—the "charm severe of lines and numbers" of which Wordsworth, probably inspired by Hamilton, has sung. That charm was felt most deeply by him whose rapt vision descried new analogies between the realms of space and number. The discoverer of quaternions best could tell

"how the One of Time, of Space the Three,
Might in the chain of Symbol girdled be."

In our admiration of the genius we must not forget how estimable was the man. He was not free from the last infirmity of noble minds; but that very love of fame enhances the honesty, or rather chastity of honour, which he evinced in waving all claim to priority in any discovery to which others might have contributed. He fully verified De Morgan's observation that the propensity to plagiarism is rare in great men. The disinterestedness of Hamilton's devotion to science is illustrated by the fact (which his biographer mentions) that £25, paid for the copyright of a certain mathematical

game, was the only pecuniary reward ever accruing to him directly from any discovery or publication of his. To those who have known Hamilton, the words which Mr. Aubrey de Vere has addressed to the memory of his friend seem peculiarly appropriate.

"Thy heart's deep yearning and perpetual youth,
Thy courtesy, thy reverence, and thy truth. . ."

Industry is a homely virtue which might not have been expected in conjunction with such brilliant originality. But the mere diligence of Hamilton was almost incredible.

"There was no minute care even in matters of typographical nicety which he disdained to expend on his works." "I have known him to spend hours, or even days, in working numerical examples of some theorem."

We are quoting from the *éloge* on Hamilton which Dean Graves, now Bishop of Limerick, delivered as president of the Royal Irish Academy—one of the most splendid tributes of discriminating praise ever offered to the memory of departed genius. We must refer our readers to the *éloge* and the biography for an adequate description of the qualities of this extraordinary man. It will be found that Mr. Graves, with commendable candour, has not concealed the imperfections of his hero's character; while he enables us to balance against confessed deficiencies a far exceeding weight of moral and intellectual greatness.

F. Y. EDGEWORTH.

Sir John Login and Duleep Singh. By Lady Login. (W. H. Allen.)

"Tis a wise child that knows its own father"; especially the child of Rani Jinda, wife of old Ranjit of Lahore, commonly known in her time as "the Messalina of the Punjab." Yet when the Khālsa, the praetorians of the Sikh army, had swept away all the other heirs, the young Duleep—or more correctly Dilipa—was placed on the seat of chieftainship as a recognised son and representative of the founder. The Khālsa tried conclusions with the forces of British India in the last month of 1845, when the little chief was only seven years old; and on February 20, 1846, the British army, having overthrown the Khālsa on four bloody fields, entered Lahore in triumph. Then followed the so-called "Treaty of Bhairowāl," in which the conquerors dictated terms to the vanquished. The meaning of those terms may be stated in the words of their framer. Writing less than a year later, Lord Hardinge said:

"In all measures taken during the minority we must bear in mind that by the treaty . . . the Punjab never was intended to be an independent state. . . . The chief can neither make war nor peace, nor exchange or sell an acre of territory, . . . nor refuse us a thoroughfare through his territories, nor, in fact, perform any act except his own internal administration."

There was a Darbar or Council of Regency for administrative details, acting in the name of the infant chief, but controlled by a British Resident. That Resident was the chivalrous, but strong-willed, Henry Lawrence, and so long as he was present things went fairly well; but on his taking sick-leave it soon appeared that the arrangement was only provisional and contained fatal germs.

In April 1848 the garrison of Multan mutinied, killing two British officers. During the summer the Khālsa rose, determined to strike for the recovery of its independence and its lost power of mischief. One of the leaders was a member of the Regency. The acting Resident was afraid to send the small British garrison of Lahore to crush the rebellion in its inception; insurrection became general; and it was a disciplined army of 34,000 men that encountered Gough at Gujrat. On March 14, 1849, the last remains of that army laid down their arms, and their leaders were sent prisoners to Lahore.

It now became needful to make an end of the impossible scheme of Bhairowāl. No one questioned the right of the British, as conquerors, to stand forth in the character of lord-paramount, to abolish the Durbar and its unmanageable army, and to make provision for the future welfare of the Punjab and for the safety of Hindustan. If that settlement involved the dethronement of the boy-chief and the confiscation of the treasure of the abolished state, these things were not forbidden by any law of nations. The country was accordingly declared a British province. The difficulty of making adequate provision for the innocent boy was still to be encountered. The case was probably without precedent in modern times. On the one hand the native government had hopelessly broken down. Of the tribute guaranteed by the treaty of Bhairowāl fifty lakhs of rupees remained unpaid; the war had cost some four times that sum. An indemnity of three millions sterling might fairly have been exacted. On the other hand, young Duleep was the lawful owner of private property in land yielding, say, £20,000 a year, of the Koh-i-nur diamond, and of much treasure in cash, jewels, &c. It appears to have been thought fair to confiscate all this property, and to compensate the young Raja by a liberal pecuniary settlement. Unfortunately, the terms were not drawn by a lawyer; and from that day to this they have never been reduced to a form in which all sides can agree. The so-called "treaty" of March 29, 1849, sets forth "the terms granted to Maharaja Duleep Singh," and among them are the following articles:

"(4-5). His Highness shall receive from the H. E. I. Company for the support of himself, his relatives, and the servants of the state, a pension of not less than four, and not exceeding five, lakhs per annum. . . . He shall retain the title . . . and shall continue to receive during his life such portion of the above-named pension as may be allotted to himself personally, provided," &c.

The mistake of course was the omission to make specific conditions. It was not stated in what circumstances the pension should be five lakhs and in what four; nor was anything said as to the ultimate employment of that portion not personally allotted to the Raja. Had this been specified it would have been easy to say what should be done in regard to any family he might have hereafter.

Dr. J. S. Login was now made governor to the boy, on a salary of £1200, half of which was to be paid by the British Government of India. In 1853, Duleep, by his own spontaneous request, received Christian baptism from a clergyman of the Church of England; and in

the following year he proceeded to London, attended by Dr. Login. The Queen received the youth with distinguished kindness, and knighted Login, who, however, soon afterward retired from the Company's service in some dudgeon. In 1861, Login's guardianship ceased, and Duleep bought (with money advanced by the government) a house in Gloucestershire, afterwards exchanged for Elveden in Suffolk. In 1863 he went to Egypt, and there married a young lady attached to the American Presbyterian Mission in Cairo. For a few years the young couple lived quietly at Elveden. In 1871, Col. Malleon paid him a visit there, and was assured by the Raja that he was the happiest man in the world. By 1883 he had acquired the conviction that he had been robbed and oppressed. He has now, as we all know, abandoned home, children, and income to wander on the continent of Europe a malcontent and a broken exile.

It is to throw some light on this sad story, and to ask some sympathy for the unhappy man's blameless family, that Lady Login has published the curious book whose title stands at the head of this article. Preceded by a preface from the pen of Col. Malleon, it tells in simple language the story of Sir J. Login's honourable life, and of Duleep's fruitless efforts to get the guardians of the Indian revenue to adopt his interpretation of the terms under which he was secured a pension. It is, and has long been, the Raja's contention that the four to five lakhs promised in the fourth article of the "Treaty" were settled on him absolutely; and that all lapses should, in one way or another, pass to his credit. On the other hand, we have the positive contradiction of the statesman by whom the terms were granted. Writing in 1856, Lord Dalhousie said of this view that it was

"entirely erroneous. The terms granted did not secure to the Maharaja four lakhs, out of which His Highness was to grant pensions to relatives and followers which, on the death of the recipients, were to revert to him. The terms simply set apart four lakhs of rupees at the time of the annexation for the Maharaja, for the members of his family, and for the servants of the state."

So near the time, Dalhousie ought to have known what his meaning had been in a state-paper of this importance. It is, however, to be observed that, in any case, the sentences contain no mention of a most vital point—what was to become of the fund when the family and the servants ceased to exist? In a minute by Sir Charles Wood, written about four years later, it is assumed that the allowances were meant to be for life only, because that limitation was expressly attached to whatever portion might be appropriated for the support of the Raja himself. That may be a legal inference—so far as anything legal can be made of such loose and imperfectly worded terms. A liberal interpretation it is not, for it seems to involve the supposition that any offspring there might be at the Raja's death should be paupers. Yet it was on such a rock that all subsequent negotiations foundered.

For some years after the annexation, the portion of the pension assigned for Duleep's own use continued to be £12,000 a year, which was raised in 1859 to £25,000. Sums of money were subsequently advanced for the purchase of estates and building purposes.

But neither estate nor house was made over to the Raja absolutely, being hampered by conditions as to their sale at his death. Some provision was at last offered to be made for the offspring of his marriage, but the Raja still insisted on a settlement of the lapse account. An arbitration to which he consented was never acted on, and we are left to conjecture as to the nature of the award. All this—and much more, for which there is no space here—is deplorable. One can understand the Government of India—as steward of a very poor country—holding to the letter of its bond, and refusing all invitations to generous interpretation. But a rich and powerful nation, whose Queen encouraged the Raja to live as a royal personage, and who wears a jewel, once his, which is undervalued at £200,000, ought not to let the Raja's innocent children remain destitute. All that has been done for them is that the eldest son has a commission in the British cavalry and an allowance of £3000 a year, out of which he has, apparently, to support two brothers and three sisters.

The late Sir Charles Phipps, eight-and-twenty years ago, wrote from Osborne:

"The legal opinion may be a perfectly correct one. But these matters must be settled by the rules of common sense, and legal splitting of hairs only provokes equal ingenuity on the other side. I feel sure that any equitable arrangement arrived at by honourable and impartial men would be better than a constant state of contest and uncertainty."

We cannot be certain that the writer was reflecting the sentiments of the august mistress from whose house he was writing. In any case, the equitable arrangement of honourable and impartial men is, presumably, to be found in the records of the India Office, where it was delivered by the late Lord Lawrence and Sir F. Currie in 1862. Surely, were this laid before Parliament, some portion of the original assignment, or of the value of Elveden, if not of the Koh-i-nur itself, might be made available for the formation of a fund for this unfortunate and unoffending family.

That the Raja himself should ever be satisfied is, perhaps, beyond hope. Born of a mother who was a profligate intriguer, untaught, and spoiled till he was ten years old, then thrown into a middle-class Scottish family, and finally launched, at sixteen, into the highest English society, where he encountered nothing but adulation and indulgence, the poor young man never had much chance. His nature, too, seems always to have been unamiable. He has habitually acted on unreflecting impulse, from the day when he declared himself a convert to Christianity to the moment of ungovernable fury in which he publicly abjured that creed. Even towards Sir John Login, who had once seemed to possess such a beneficial influence over his character, he is said to have latterly shown anything but affection.

But in endeavouring to attract attention to the orphans—for the mother is dead—Lady Login has not sought to ignore the errors of the father. Everyone must admit that she has performed a generous and pious task. The earlier portion of the book might, perhaps, have been spared, but from the time of the annexation the story acquires an almost

fascinating interest. Anecdotes and letters of unfamiliar people, from the Queen-Empress down to the humble native missionary, are freely given. And the whole book is lively without affectation, and earnest yet not dull.

H. G. KEENE.

Selected Poems of Burns. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary, by J. Logie Robertson. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

It was no easy task to make a selection from the poems and songs of Burns that would do justice to the poet's genius and at the same time prove a work that might be placed in the hands of our youth without the slightest objection on the part of the most fastidious moralist. This task has been successfully accomplished by the author of *Horace in Homespun*. To the enthusiastic admirer of Burns it may seem little short of desecration to mar a single line by the alteration of a word or phrase. It must not be forgotten, however, for whom this edition is chiefly intended; and it is some consolation to know that the alterations in the text are few, and in no way detract from the force and beauty of the poetry.

The Introduction is no more than what it professes to be—a clear outline of the poet's life, without the slightest trace of the scathing denunciation of his follies or the rhapsodical eulogy of his virtues to be found in so many monographs on Burns. The poems themselves are largely autobiographical; and the judicious criticism and information contained in the notes will enable the reader to form for himself a true estimate of the poet's character and genius. Burns's pathos, humour, and "tender sportfulness," his intense sympathy with nature animate and inanimate—with the wounded hare, the field mouse, and the daisy—his hatred of oppression, and his tender compassion for the hapless lot of "man made to mourn" and even of the devil, his "majestic common-sense," his contempt of canting hypocrisy, intolerance, and fanaticism, his admiration of genuine worth, his veneration for all that was pure and manly, and the bitterness of his own remorse are all fully exemplified in the poems which Mr. Robertson has selected. An admirable feature of the book is the arrangement of the poems and songs in chronological order, so that the development of Burns's poetical faculty is revealed and light thrown on his life. As the great majority of those who will use this edition of Burns are likely to be in the position of the sensible neighbour to whom Cowper lent a copy of Burns's poems, but who was quite "ramfeezled" by the uncouth dialect of the poet, Mr. Robertson has provided for their use a copious and correct glossary. We are not inclined, however, to adopt his explanation of "Fiend haet" as "Fiend have it." It surely means "Fiend a whit of it," as in the lines from "Death and Doctor Hornbook":

"Fiend haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
Of a kail-runt."

Again, "Wae worth the man" in "Poor Mailie's Elegy" does not mean "Woful be the man," but "Woe be to the man."

We have no hesitation in saying that the series of English classics among whom Burns

holds a pre-eminent place—though his best poetry is written in that "uncouth" dialect of the English language which lends itself so charmingly to lyrical expression—has been enriched by this volume. No doubt Mr. Robertson has been somewhat hampered by the fact that the edition was mainly intended for educational purposes; but while he has been compelled to exclude "Holy Willie's Prayer," one of the most brilliant and trenchant satires ever penned, and "The Jolly Beggars," which Carlyle and Matthew Arnold regard as Burns's masterpiece, the selection he has made is "fairly representative of his best work and of the versatility of his genius." The notes are admirably compiled, and show that Mr. Robertson is not only thoroughly at home in the literature of Burns, but that he is gifted with considerable critical insight. The notes to most of the poems are prefaced by a brief introduction, in which the criticism is invariably terse, felicitous, and suggestive. As a specimen we may quote the introduction to "The Cottar's Saturday Night," in which the religion that is described has been regarded by some critics as the religion of the poet's father and not of the poet.

"It could ill be spared," Mr. Robertson says, "from any collection of Burns's poetry, less on account of its poetical merit than because of its historical and ethical value. It contains many feeble lines, but in the reflective parts it bears testimony to the moral character of the author. It reveals at once his religion and his patriotism."

This is a just estimate of the poem and of the poet's character. About the patriotism of the author of "Scots wha hae" no critic has ever expressed a doubt; but it has been denied that Burns was religious. That the author of "An Epistle to a Young Friend" and of "The Bard's Epitaph" was, in spite of his recklessness, religious in the best sense of the term is now freely acknowledged by the ablest men in the Church which he did so much to reform, and which in grateful return is beginning to do justice to his memory. "Burns," says the late Dr. Spence, "never ridicules religion except when the religion in question is in the nature of things ridiculous." While he ruthlessly unmasks all that is hollow and insincere he intensely reveres genuine piety, and inculcates in his immortal verse purity of thought and deed; though, like Portia, he "could easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow his own teaching."

Critics of Burns are apt to depreciate, if not entirely to overlook, his indebtedness to Ramsay and Ferguson. In the introduction to "The Humble Petition of Bruar Water," Mr. Robertson enters a gentle protest against those who ignore the fact that Burns, like Shakspeare, was a borrower. Though Carlyle may represent Burns as being without models, or as having only models of the meanest sort, and may speak disparagingly of the poetical genius of Ramsay and Ferguson, Burns himself always heartily acknowledged his obligations to these poets, and perhaps at times overrated it. Though Burns may have been influenced by Ramsay and Ferguson in the choice of themes and in the form of poetical expression, his poetry was the outcome of an inspiration they never felt. Mr. Robertson

carefully points out in the notes Burns's indebtedness to the Scottish and English poets of the eighteenth century; but we are not told how much Burns owed to the old Scottish melodies and how much the world owes to Burns for wresting this priceless jewel from a swine's snout.

"They were," says Thomas Aird, "set to words so indecent that they had become a moral plague. All the preachers in the land could not divorce the grossness from the music. The only way was to put something better in its stead. This inestimable something, not to be bought by Californian mines, Burns gave us. A social reform beyond the power of pulpit or parliament was accomplished at once."

Scotsmen owe deep gratitude to Burns as a religious, and even political, reformer; but who can ever calculate how much they owe to him as the purifier of Scottish song?

When the delegates of the Clarendon Press resolved to add Burns to their series of English Classics, they were singularly fortunate in their choice of an editor. Mr. Robertson's endeavour—which has evidently been a labour of love—to produce an edition of the poet's works worthy to take rank with the best of the series has been eminently successful.

G. R. MERRY.

"THE STORY OF THE NATIONS."—*The Hansa Towns*. By Helen Zimmern. (Fisher Unwin.)

MISS ZIMMERN claims for her book the merit of being the first English history of the Hansa Towns; and, though its title may sound rather oddly as a volume in the "Story of the Nations," the history of the great commercial league of the Middle Ages was well worth writing. We cannot, however, say that we regard the present attempt towards supplying the want as altogether satisfactory. There is a vagueness of style, and a lack of a definite plan with duly proportioned parts, which make it difficult to carry away an exact impression of how the League came into existence, what was the work which it accomplished, and why it fell. The treatment of economic questions is in particular deficient. But, on the other hand, many picturesque incidents are pleasantly narrated, and the book has certainly the merit of some liveliness of manner. Perhaps these latter qualities are rather what we should here seek in the first instance, and ought to be allowed to cover the absence of some more sober merits. Still, in any case, the volume is rather "story" than "history."

The book is divided into three parts, besides a proem and an epilogue. The first part deals with the early history of the League, commencing with a chapter on "The Dawn of a Great Trade Guild." On the difficulties and dangers which beset the mediaeval merchant Miss Zimmern says enough, but as to the early history of guilds in general very little. The few remarks at the end of the first chapter seem to us quite inadequate. Yet, as Miss Zimmern herself hints, it is here that we must seek for the first seeds of what was in truth only the greatest of guilds. "We see the tree in full growth, with its wide-spreading boughs and branches; of the modest seedling whence it sprang we are

in ignorance." So says our author, not without some measure of reason. But the duty of the historian is to dig up what is buried, not to hide it deeper under a load of metaphor. The seeds may be small and deep-hidden in the dust of time, but a diligent search will not be without its reward. It is, indeed, in this earlier portion of the work that the vagueness of which we have complained is most conspicuous. We should have expected to find a picture of the troubled state of Europe, of how the weak combined to protect themselves against the strong, and how such combination was in particular needful for traders; then with a sketch of the circumstances which favoured the growth of trade-centres in North Germany, we should have had a firm basis for our history. But for this we look in vain to the book before us; not but what much of it is implied, but because there is no clear and logical account of the rise and development of commerce in Northern Europe.

The second part extends from the consolidation in the League, after the struggle with Waldemar the Great in 1370, to the peace of 1495 decreed in Germany by Maximilian I. Thus it covers the whole period of the greatness of the League. To our mind it is by far the best part of the book, and some of it makes very pleasant reading. The chapter on the towns of the fourteenth century, though popular in style, is a satisfactory piece of work; and the chapters on the factory at Bergen and the commerce with Russia are really good of their kind; but this is no excuse for the anticipation here of the destruction of Novgorod by Ivan the Terrible, which is told again in its proper place later on (pp. 293 *sq.*). The account of the London Steelyard is not so good; there is not enough as to the early relations of the German towns with England, a page and a half carrying us to Edward III., although, as Miss Zimmern remarks, there was active intercourse long before. So we get nothing—here at all events, and only a causal mention elsewhere—as to the favour which Henry II. showed to the merchants of Cologne. Nor can we find any mention of the charter which Richard of Almaine, whom Miss Zimmern somewhat unduly depreciates, obtained for his German subjects in 1259 (or 1261). This part ends with a chapter on the organisation of the League, which is very meagrely treated and really gives but little information. There is no reference in it to the division of the towns into four circles, with Lubeck, Cologne, Brunswick, and Danzig, as their respective heads.

The third division is the decline and fall of the Hansa, coming down to the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zoll-Verein last year. It is with the decay of feudalism, and the consequent better protection of commerce, the ruinous effects of the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War, and the loss of the monopoly in the Baltic, that Miss Zimmern chiefly concerns herself. All these, no doubt, contributed to the ruin of the Hansa; but the discoveries of America and of a new route to India surely deserved more than the very casual reference which they receive. Of all the disasters which befell the Hansa in the sixteenth century, the greatest and most irremediable was the diversion of commerce from

its ancient routes. Once the "spices of Araby and wealth of Ind" entered Europe at Venice, and were carried across the Alps to Nuremberg and Ulm; and their subsequent distribution and the rich profits which ensued were to a large degree in the hands of the Hansa and cities friendly to it. But all this was changed when a new way was found to the Orient, and the control of its wealth passed into different hands. Worse still, there came an entirely fresh sphere for commerce through the discovery of the New World, and the Hansa was not in a position to secure a share therein. The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly "potamic" or "thalassic" in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became "oceanic." Hamburg and Bremen alone were by nature able to adapt themselves to the new circumstances, and their time was not yet come; for a trading league like the old one there was no longer any room, and the reason for its decay is not to be sought in migrations of herrings, changes of religion, or devastations of war, so much as in the diversion of commerce from the land to the sea. The cities of Germany and Italy had risen and flourished together—they fell together and for the same reason.

A great disfigurement to Miss Zimmern's book is the perpetual occurrence of loose and inaccurate expressions. For instance, Leo III. did not bestow on Charlemagne the title Holy Roman Emperor (p. 4), nor, indeed, any other title; the throne of the empire was not vacant in 1241 (p. 7), for Frederick II., last of the great emperors, was then at the height of his power, and the laurels of Corte Nuova were still unfaded; Richard was Earl, not "Duke," of Cornwall (p. 45); Acre, and not Askelon, was the last stronghold, not of the Romish Church but of the Franks, in Palestine (p. 90); the Hansa had not bound the North in fetters for nine (!) centuries in 1510 (p. 222); it was not two hundred years from Wullenweber to Oliver Cromwell, from 1534 to 1654 (p. 256). These instances are too numerous to be excused; their presence makes one hesitate to accept any statement of Miss Zimmern's without testing it.

The book closes with an index, which contains what it need not have contained, and does not contain what it ought to have contained. The omissions are numerous; and, short though it is, it is largely made up of the headings of chapters, and cross-references, the latter, as a rule, of the most trivial description. So we get such entries as "Epilogue"—why not "Proem"—"Survivors," "Decline and Fall," while "Court of St. Peter" appears also as "Peter's Court, St." and "St. Peter's Court," and "Gresham" is repeated under S. as "Sir Thomas Gresham." These are perfect gems, but they are not alone; and equally delicious examples of "the way we index now" may be found by any curious reader. Miss Zimmern will do well, if her volume should reach a second edition, to have both text and index thoroughly revised.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

NEW NOVELS.

The Day will come. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." In 3 vols. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Her Own Counsel. By the Author of "Dr. Edith Romney." In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

The Romance of Jenny Harlowe, &c. By W. Clark Russell. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Star of Gezer: the King's Daughter. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

The Makers of Mulling, and other Tales. By C. R. Coleridge. (Walter Smith & Innes.)

Neighbours. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Hatchards.)

The Dead Heart. By Charles Gibbon. (Chatto & Windus.)

MISS BRADDON has no living compeer in the art of telling a story. Now that Wilkie Collins is unfortunately lost to us, she stands alone in the power of weaving intricate and, at the same time, perfectly intelligible plots. The main difference is that the author of *Lady Audley's Secret* constructs her stories in the third person, while Wilkie Collins frequently chose the first. With this exception, there is little dissimilarity in their method; and it is a curious fact that, while other novelists have passed through many vicissitudes of popular appreciation, these two have never failed to maintain their hold upon the public. In *The Day will come* we have Miss Braddon writing as vigorously as ever, although it must be something like her fortieth novel. Such an event is very rare in literature. The central figure of this latest story is James Dalbrook, Lord Cheriton. He has had some questionable passages in the earlier stages of his career; but, late in life, he settles down in Dorsetshire, hoping to establish a county family through his daughter, who becomes the wife of Sir Godfrey Carmichael. All his hopes are suddenly blighted by the inexplicable murder of Carmichael soon after his marriage. The whole narrative now turns upon the detection of the perpetrator of this mysterious crime. It would not be fair to the author to trace the subsequent details. Suffice it to state that the history of Lord Cheriton furnishes one more variation of the truth of the Arab proverb, that "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost." His vices have found him out. At his very gate lives the murderer, defying detection—none other than the woman with whom he had a *liaison* in his youth. The retribution is highly dramatic; and the constant presence of the being he has betrayed—for she dwells in the lodge at the entrance of his park—reminds one of the Italian story where a lady is made to drink out of the skull of her lover; the punishment is always there to remind the offender of his or her sin. The interest of these volumes is by no means exhausted, however, in the murder. Lady Juanita Carmichael, the young widow of Godfrey, is a taking character; and after a long period of gloom and depression we are glad that at last she finds new happiness in the love of Cuthbert Ramsay. The one thing we did not expect to read of was the marriage of a man of the calibre of Theodore Dalbrook, in some respects the strongest creation in the work, with Mercy Porter, whose own previous life had somewhat resembled that of her mother,

Sir Godfrey Carmichael's murderess. Two or three subordinate characters are admirably drawn, and altogether the novel is so fascinating that it demands to be finished when once it has been begun.

The author of *Her Own Counsel*—who is, in all probability, a lady, judging from internal evidence—writes very fluently and gracefully. She is also more than usually successful in arranging the incidents of her novels, so as to bring them to a natural conclusion. In the story before us she shows what evils may follow from the first tampering with conscience. Eleanor Curtis, the daughter of a popular and celebrated artist, falls in love with Hargrave Conington, and accidentally discovers that he is the long-lost heir to a baronetcy. Out of passionate love for him, she employs Alan Thorne, who has been bewitched by her beauty, to secure the evidence which establishes Conington's identity. This done, she scorns the proffered affection of Thorne—a bitter blow, which nearly destroys him, mind and body—and marries the baronet, leaving Thorne to suffer under the imputation of theft. Her husband discovers her guilty secret, however, and reproaches and despises her. She fails to win his love; other complications follow; and, although an explanation and a reconciliation ensue, it is too late for the miserable wife, and her life ends prematurely. The story is extremely sad, but it is lightened by the beautiful devotion of two other women characters, Lady Bertha Conington and Patty Thorne. There is also a little pleasantry to be obtained out of Mrs. Daintrey, the versatile author of "Regretting it Once," who paints, learns the zither, works hard at sculpture, and has time left for meddlesome matchmaking. She is described as "quite a female Criterion." Kit Thorne, too, is a person of some humour. But the one dominant, overshadowing character is Lady Conington, for whom life has been desolated, love destroyed, and the whole world made a blank. Her very beauty mocks her, until her heart dies within her. The picture is melancholy and pathetic to a degree.

Mr. Clark Russell stands easily at the head of our living maritime novelists. His *Romance of Jenny Harlowe*, supplemented by other sketches of sea life, offers capital reading. The story which furnishes the title of the volume is exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting on this score. The hero encounters a beautiful young lady, a castaway, at sea, rescuing her from a little boat, in which a dead sailor was her only companion. For some days after her rescue, reason is dethroned in Jenny Harlowe, but in course of time she recovers, with the exception of the loss of memory; and Christopher Furlong, who has been in love with her from the first, marries her. The story progresses; and a former husband of the lady turns up on a desert island, upon which Mr. and Mrs. Furlong, wrecked for a second time, have been stranded. By a terrible tragedy, husband No. 1 is dismissed from the mortal scene, and the twice-married wife also dies. There are some other weird and singular sketches in this volume, as well as pleasant papers on the pleasures and perils of sailors, their rights and wrongs, songs, superstitions, &c., besides a

picture of Jack as drawn by landsmen. The "Poetic Aspects of Sea Life" is a chapter of high interest, and worthily written.

Bearing in mind the motto prefixed to *The Star of Gezer*—"It is easier to criticise than to imitate"—I will only say that the story seems to be well and naturally written, and that care has been paid to the study of Oriental habits and customs in ancient times. As the narrative opens with a description of the inauguration of Solomon's Temple, it will be apparent that a high standard has been aimed at. The rest of the work is occupied with a story of love and jealousy, of which Princess Zibya, the king's daughter, is the centre. Her lover, Barzillai, is placed in great peril by the treachery of another suitor, Shimei; while a third, the Prince of Gezer, nobly saves Barzillai at the sacrifice of his own life. The various studies of character are admirable, and the anonymous author may congratulate himself on this essay at delineating Hebrew life in the time of Solomon the wise and magnificent.

There is nothing particularly striking in the collection of sketches to which Miss (?) Coleridge gives the title of *The Makers of Mulling*. They deal with village life, and there are very few social earthquakes to disturb the even tenor of bucolic existence. Still, they are pleasantly told, and remind one—though at a considerable distance—of the village sketches of Mrs. Gaskell; but they are destitute of the delicate humour so characteristic of the author of *Cranford*.

Mrs. Molesworth is deservedly popular with a large class of readers. Her stories are pure and healthy, without being namby-pamby. *Neighbours* is worthy of its predecessors, and contains many attractive glimpses of country life as led by charming girls and youthful lovers. Betty Jerome and Susie Thickness are two of the sweetest characters the author has ever drawn. A word of praise must be reserved for Miss Ellen Edwards's illustrations to this dainty volume.

In view of the revival of "The Dead Heart" by Mr. Irving, the cheap re-issue of Mr. Charles Gibbon's novel of that name will have a special interest. It is a clever story, and the incidents connected with this tragedy of the Bastille are powerfully delineated.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SOME CLASSICAL BOOKS.

A Selection from Pliny's Letters. With Notes, Maps, and Plan. By H. R. Heatley. (Rivingtons.)

Andocides de Mysteriis & de Reditu. Edited by E. C. Marchant. (Rivingtons.)

De Tacito Senecae Philosophi Imitatore. Scripsit M. Zimmermann. (Breslau: Köbner.)

Supplementa ad Procli Commentarios in Platonis De Republica Libros nuper Vulgatos. Edidit R. Reitzenstein. (Breslau: Köbner.)

"You can pour," says the *Autoerast of the Breakfast-Table*, "three gills and three quarters of honey from a pint-jug, if it is full, in less than one minute; but you could not empty the last quarter of a gill, though you were turned into a marble Hebe and held the vessel, upside down, for a thousand years."

Readers may well remember this passage when they witness the stream of editions of classical

works which issue from the press in England and Germany. The greater mass of the honey came out with a rush after the revival of letters; but the last quarter of a gill has never been poured out, and the newest editor always finds some drops which have escaped earlier epicures.

Pliny's *Letters* have always seemed to us to be rather unwisely neglected in England. It is true that the Latin is of the Silver Age—an unpardonable fault; but, even if the Latinity reacted on boys' prose, it might be worth while to endure that for the sake of arousing boys' interest. It is certain that the works now read at school are, in spite of their merits, seldom interesting to young readers. But the vivid picture of life, the view of human nature, the rapid changes of subject, fit Pliny's *Letters* to rouse and hold the attention of a class. The author of the letter on the early Christians, of the Athenian ghost-story, of the account of the eruption of Vesuvius, and the description of the Laurentine Villa, should never want an attentive audience; and the correspondence with Trajan may, as Mr. Hardy has lately shown, be made attractive as well as instructive to elder students. But even the careful selections of Messrs. Pritchard and Bernard, of Messrs. Church and Brodribb, have failed to make Pliny well known. We hope that greater success may be in store for Mr. Heatley. His notes are ready for the reader at most of the difficult passages, and he has rightly seen that many of Pliny's difficulties require familiarity with things quite as much as with words. In the ghost-story (vii. 27), where Athenodorus, in order to steady his mind, *poscit pugillares*, we have had pupils translate that he "asked for boxing-gloves"—no very efficient protection against ghostly visitations. In viii. 20, we should hardly, with Mr. Heatley, compare *Juv.* 10.173, for we see no reason to suspect any reference to the Greek taste for drawing the long-bow.

The famous mutilation of the *Hermæ* at Athens in the summer of 415 B.C. ranks with the long list of crimes whose authors have never been discovered. Neither then nor since has anything sure come to light, and the identity of the Man with the Iron Mask is hardly more uncertain than that of the men whom Dioclesides said he watched by the full moon as they went down from the Odeum. Mr. Marchant is of opinion, against Gilbert, that the injury to the statues was not merely a drunken freak which was afterwards turned to political account by oligarchs and extreme democrats. He thinks it more probable that it was due to some kind of conspiracy. Perhaps, as Grote suggested, the conspirators had two objects—some of them wishing to ruin Alcibiades, some to frustrate the Sicilian expedition. Anyhow, the two speeches of Andocides are valuable documents in the matter, unscrupulous liar as he was. Many of his lies stand revealed by the care of commentators; the points where others may be suspected are well known; but he conveys to us a good deal of useful information about the times and circumstances which he had no interest in garbling. As to the lessons in oratory which his speeches contain, the *De Reditu* is not, to be sure, very much of a model. It begins, indeed, with an immediate and skilful appeal to the self-interest of his hearers. They are caught by his very first words, *δεῖ τὴν πόλιν ἐμὲ τι ποιεῖναι ἀγαθόν*; but he does not go on well. His speech is thin, and that of a man timid and uneasy. "The style is far more laboured and less colloquial than that of the *De Mysteriis*. . . . The diction, while more studied, lacks the ease which delights us in the later speech." The latter, therefore, is by far the better model—for which reason, perhaps, Mr. Marchant prints it first,

though it was later in date by probably eleven years. He has written a very serviceable commentary on both speeches; and, on the whole, we can strongly recommend his work for at least junior students. He is wisely conservative in readings, as, for instance, *De Red.*, § 22, where he keeps the order *ἀντὶ—ἀναιτῶ*, instead of transposing those verbs with Dobree and Lipsius. But it seems clear from *De Red.*, § 4-5, that he is mistaken in saying (p. 36) that some persons had ventured to oppose Andocides in the Boule. Nor can we see the reference to the constitutional party in § 26, which Mr. Marchant finds there. In § 1 it is not just possible that *ἄνερος ἐμοῦ κακίων* may mean "even a worse fellow than I am," instead of referring to Andocides' importance or want of importance? This would relieve the clause from Blass's charge of redundancy and arrogance.

An even more detailed study of language than Mr. Marchant's lies before us in Herr Zimmermann's essay on Tacitus. Whereas in early Latin there was little difference, metre apart, between the language of prose and of poetry, what is called the Golden Age set up a very sharp distinction. But, after this separation—differently managed in different hands—had had its day, the elder Seneca brought to Rome from Corduba a truly Spanish style of prose—a passion for tricking out one's prose-writing in the colours not only of rhetoric but also of poetry. Along with this came the Spanish taste for an epigrammatic brevity, which was very unlike the prevailing breadth and stateliness of Italian Latin. The younger Seneca pushed yet further the liking for short and self-contained sayings, as against subordinate clauses—for the rhythm of a brief, yet well-turned, sentence as against that of a rolling period. He even omitted, as a rule, the little words, conjunctions, or particles by which the sentences might have been bound together and their relations made plain. To all this he added bold metaphors and poetical language. His style caught the ear of Tacitus, and we can detect in the works of the historian frequent echoes of the rhetorician and the philosopher. From the moralist he learnt his knowledge of the human heart; from the stylist many a trick of composition.

It is pleasant to see that Plato is again read in his own city, and that the Academy once more has its students. Mr. Constantinides has issued an edition, with notes, of three of the dialogues (*Πλάτωνος Εὐθύφρων, Ἀπολογία, Κρίτων* μετὰ κριτικῶν καὶ ἐξηγητικῶν σχολίων ἐκδοθέντων ὑπὸ Γεωργίου Κωνσταντινίδου. Δαπάνῃ Λεωνίδου Ζαρίφη. Ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐκ τοῦ Τυπογραφείου τῶν Καταστημάτων ἀνίστησι Κωνσταντινίδου). It has an introduction on the language and on the doctrines of Plato, and on his relation to the other followers of Socrates; and it will, we hope, serve to bring Greek students well abreast of what has been done for Plato in other parts of Europe.

We have also received a copy of a new edition of part of Proclus's commentary on Plato's *Republic*. Herr Reitzenstein has only chosen to re-edit a part of what Cardinal Pitra gave to the world, but he wishes to urge his theory that the cardinal was mistaken as to the right order of the sheets. After the fire which partly destroyed the Vatican MS. (No. 2197), the loose sheets were put together in wrong order by some unskilled person, and the due sequence of topics is thereby broken.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A NEW and thoroughly corrected edition of the "Variorum Bible," of which Profs. Cheyne, Driver, and Sanday are the chief editors, has been for a very long time ready for press, and will be published almost immediately.

THE demand for the sixpenny edition of Charles Kingsley's *Hypatia* has been so great that Messrs. Macmillan & Co., to meet their advance orders, have been compelled to postpone the date of publication till November 8. The first issue will consist of one hundred and fifty thousand copies.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish in November *East Africa and its Big Game: the Narrative of a Sporting Trip from Zanzibar to the Borders of the Masai*, by Sir John Willoughby, captain in the Royal Horse Guards. It will be illustrated from photographs taken by the author, and with drawings by Mr. G. D. Giles.

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY & SON announce the following books of travel: *From London to Bokhara in 1887*, by Colonel de Mesurier, of the Indian railway staff, with maps and sketches; *Sardinia and the Sardinians*, by Mr. Charles Edwards; and *A Tour in a Phaeton through the Eastern Counties*, by Mr. J. J. Hissey, with a map and sixteen full-page illustrations from sketches by the author.

MR. A. P. WATT will publish next month, on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, *The Bible and Modern Discoveries*, by Mr. Henry A. Harper, with map and illustrations, partly from his own sketches. The Bible story is taken in chronological order, from the Call of Abraham to the Captivity, and explained in the light of modern research. Eastern customs and modes of thought are also interpreted by the author's personal experience.

MRS. EDMONDS, already known by her translations of modern Greek poetry, has written a life of Rhigas Pheraios, the proto-martyr of Greek independence, which will be dedicated to the Greek minister, Mr. Gennadius.

A TRANSLATION of the new edition of Franz Delitzsch's *Commentary on Isaiah* (reviewed in the ACADEMY of October 12) will, by special arrangement with the author, be issued shortly by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh. This edition, dedicated to Profs. Cheyne and Driver, has been thoroughly revised throughout, and is practically a new work. The translation will be executed by the Rev. W. Hastie, Examiner in Theology, Edinburgh University.

THE translations from Schopenhauer's "Parerga" and "Paralipomena" recently published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. under the title of *Religion, and other Essays*, having met with a very favourable reception, Mr. T. B. Saunders is at present engaged upon a translation of the *Aphorismen zur Lebensweisheit*, which will appear as two additional volumes in the same series.

THE Cambridge University Press has just published a revised edition of Prof. Cheyne's *Hosea*, and will shortly issue his *Micah* in the "School and College Bible" series. We may also add that the same author's work on *Jeremiah: his Life and Times*, in "The Men of the Bible" series, is about to appear in a Dutch translation.

DR. JOSEPH EDLESTON is engaged in editing a second volume of the *Parish Registers of Gainford*, in the county of Durham. This second part, which contains the Marriages, and is in continuation of the former volume of Baptisms, will be published very shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE following one-volume novels will shortly be published by Messrs. Roper & Drowley: *Mrs. Senior, Junr.*, by Foulis Hayes; *The Stranger Artist*, by Miss Edith C. Kenyon; *Captain Jacques: a Romance of the Plague and Fire of London*, by Somerville Gibney; *Only a Sister?* by Walter Adam Wallace; *Craythorne*, by Hadley Owlpen; and *Love and Disbelief*, by

J. Yule Cleland, dealing with social and religious difficulties encountered by the people of London.

MR. TALBOT HUGHES has drawn a series of pictures for Miss Amye Reade's novel *Ruby*, which will shortly be issued by the Authors' Co-operative Publishing Company. Miss Reade, we understand, is of the same Oxfordshire family as the late Charles Reade.

MR. THOMAS GREENWOOD is preparing a third edition of his book on *Free Public Libraries*. The main parts of it will be rewritten, and several new chapters added.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON & SON, of Bolton, announce for publication in newspapers two new serial stories—"The Mystery of Mrs. Blencarrow," by Mrs. Oliphant; and "A Born Coquette," by Mrs. Hungerford, the author of "Phyllis."

THOSE who welcomed the first volume of the *Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians*, compiled by Messrs. J. D. Champlin and W. F. Apthorp, of New York, will be glad to learn that the second volume has just reached Europe—a magnificent quarto of more than 600 pages, printed in double columns, in bold and beautiful type, upon stout paper. The immense and patient research of the editors is no less apparent in the new volume than in its predecessor; but the particular feature which gives to the American work an unrivalled position is the richness of illustration. There are no less than 247 portraits of musicians and composers in the second volume, twelve of these being etchings on separate plates of large size, the others engraved on wood and incorporated with the letterpress. There are, besides, 256 other illustrations, comprising portraits of singers (sometimes in character), and facsimiles of the autographs of musical celebrities. The second volume carries the alphabet to the end of the letter M; and it is intended that the third volume shall comprise the remainder of the work. There is no English publisher's name on the title-page of the *Cyclopedia of Music*, but Mr. Quaritch is the London agent for the supply of this grand book of reference.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE November number of *Murray's Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. John Murray himself, giving an account of the origin and history of "Murray's Handbooks."

THE November number of *Scribner's Magazine* will have for its frontispiece an authentic portrait of Emin Pasha, illustrating an article on him by Col. H. G. Prout (Baroud Bey), who served with Gordon in the Soudan thirteen years ago; a description of Goethe's house at Weimar by Mr. Oscar Browning, illustrated with photographs of the rooms and their contents, which were first opened to the public last year; and an account of the University of Salamanca.

THE November number of *Blackwood's Magazine* will contain an article on "Edward Fitzgerald," by Mr. F. H. Groome, a son of the Archdeacon of Suffolk whose name occurs so frequently in Fitzgerald's recently published letters.

MR. BENJAMIN TILLET's account of the recent strike at the London docks, in which he himself played so prominent a part, will be given in the forthcoming number of the *English Illustrated Review*.

THE *Westminster Review* for November will contain an article entitled "Ireland and the Empire," by Mr. Partridge, treating of the questions of federation and confederation, and of the new National Party as "a party of the nations."

ON December 1 will be published a specially enlarged number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, containing several profusely illustrated articles appropriate to the Christmas season. In addition to the usual contents, the following special articles may be mentioned: "Some Christmas Memories," by Canon Benham; "Yule Log and Christmas Tree," by the Rev. S. Baring Gould; "The Nativity in Art," by Esme Stuart; "Pictures Services; or, the Magic Lantern in Church," by the Rev. H. Hughes; "Christmas Bells," by Vin Vincent; "Snow Belle: a Fairy Operetta for Production at Christmas Festivities," by G. F. Hernaman and Arthur H. Brown; "Christmas Notes from Florence and Naples," by Mdme. Villari; "In Trust," by Mr. G. L. Banks; "The Warden and His Ward," by the Rev. G. Huntington; and "From Ice Needles to Ice Mountains," by Agnes Giberne.

IN the January part of the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, which for some time past has been under the editorship of Prof. Calderwood, a new story will begin by Mr. Robert Richardson, author of "Beneath the Southern Cross," &c. It will be entitled "The Minister's Luck." The scene is laid in London, Scotland, and Australia.

Life-Lore for November will contain, "Plants Playing Tricks"; "Notes from our Rancho on the Frazer," by Mrs. Bodington; "Some British Nudibranchs," by Dr. W. A. Herdman; "A Country Ramble" and "The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms," by Prof. Boulger; "Cyclostomas," by L. A. Mott; and "How to set up a Small Marine Aquarium," by C. E. Sinel.

A NEW serial story by Mr. James Payn, entitled "The Word and the Will," will commence in the Christmas number of *Tit-Bits*.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

WE regret to state that Prof. E. A. Freeman has been compelled by ill-health to postpone all the courses of lectures which he had announced at Oxford.

THE publication of Prof. Cheyne's Bampton Lectures on the Psalms has been delayed by press of other work, and also (we are sorry to hear) by renewed troubles with his eyesight.

MR. ROBINSON ELLIS is writing a series of critical notes, in Latin, on disputed passages in Manilius. He has re-collated the Leyden MS., used by Jacob, with reference to these passages, and is now collating the MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

PROF. EDWARD DOWDEN, of Dublin, has been chosen by the curators of the Taylorian Institution at Oxford to give the Taylorian public lecture on modern European literature. He has taken for his subject "The Characteristics of Recent Literary Criticism in France"; and the lecture will be delivered on November 20.

A PETITION is being widely signed at Oxford, addressed to the delegates of the common university fund, urging the establishment of a readership in Slavonic language and literature.

PROF. W. ROBERTSON SMITH has chosen for the subject of his first course of lectures at Cambridge "The Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

PROF. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, the successor of Dr. Gandell in the Laudian chair of Arabic at Oxford, delivered his inaugural lecture last Saturday, taking for his subject "The Place of Ecclesiasticism in Semitic Literature." He attempted to reconstruct portions of the original Hebrew text from the Greek and Syriac versions, and argued that the Hebrew used must have been post-exilic.

PROF. J. H. MIDDLETON, Slade professor of fine art at Cambridge, is delivering a course of six lectures this term on "The Development of Mediaeval Sculpture in Italy."

DR. E. B. TYLOR, reader in anthropology at Oxford, is lecturing this term upon "The History of Religions."

THE University of Cambridge has consented to lend to the forthcoming Tudor exhibition the following portraits, now in the library: The Lady Margaret, Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Young, Archbishop Grindal, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, and William Cecil Lord Burghley.

A DINNER was given last Saturday at Oxford to Dr. Ridding, Bishop of Southwell, by sixteen of his former pupils at Winchester who had been elected to fellowships during the past eight years.

MISS NOLINI BONNERJEE, member of a well-known family of Bengali Brahmans, has entered Girton College. She has already passed the matriculation examination at the University of London.

THE number of matriculations at Cambridge this term is officially returned at 946, as compared with 867 last year. Of the several colleges, Trinity, of course, stands first with 187, followed by St. John's with 94; next come close together Trinity Hall (61), Clare (59), and Pembroke and Caius (each 57). It is noteworthy that Selwyn Hostel shows 48, and Non-collegiate 45. At Oxford, according to the *Oxford Magazine*, the total of freshmen is only 641; but probably there will continue to be more entries at Oxford than at Cambridge at other times of the year.

AT a conference of representatives of provincial university colleges of England and Wales, held at Birmingham last week, a resolution was adopted protesting against any scheme for remodelling the University of London which would give special privileges to the teaching colleges in the metropolis. Herein, of course, lies the supreme difficulty of organising a teaching university for London. This must either be an entirely new university, to which there are grave objections; or a reform of the present body, incorporating University and King's Colleges only, against which it is natural that the provincial colleges should protest.

WE have received an address delivered by Principal Blackie at the opening of St. Mungo's College at Glasgow. This is, it seems, a new body, incorporated with the primary object of developing on independent lines the medical school at the Royal Infirmary. But it has also already made arrangements for a course of study in law; and it hopes hereafter to provide a system of professional education for the commercial classes, and ultimately to be affiliated to the University of Glasgow.

PROF. A. H. KEANE—who is at present in America, making arrangements with the Smithsonian Institution for the publication of his work on general ethnology—was invited to address the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, on October 8. He took for his subject the advantages which America enjoys for ethnological study.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of *Mind* opens with an article by Prof. Henry Sidgwick on "Some Fundamental Ethical Controversies." The writer is here concerned to clear up his position with respect to the free-will question and its practical bearings, and to further explain and justify his "ethical dualism," i.e., the contention that it is at once reasonable for a man to

seek his individual happiness, and to subordinate this to the general happiness. A second article by Dr. E. Montgomery, on "Mental Activity," exhibits those characteristic qualities which are apt to induce in the reader a mingled feeling of admiration and perplexity. The third principal contribution is an ingenious essay by Mr. H. R. Marshall, on "The Classification of Pleasure and Pain." The writer identifies feeling with pleasure and pain, herein disagreeing with Prof. Bain (who makes feeling to cover states of indifference as well), and agreeing with Dr. James Ward; and, at the same time, he connects pleasure and pain more closely with intellectual states than is usually done. According to him they are not distinct states of consciousness—concomitants of presentations, but merely distinguishable qualitative aspects of these. The relation of feeling to pleasure and pain is further handled, and in a somewhat similar manner, by Mr. H. M. Stanley, in a contribution to the "Discussion" section of the journal—a section, one is glad to see, that continues to add materially to the scientific value of the review. The critical notices, too, in the present number strike one as particularly good and well varied as to subject. These, together with the shorter notices of "New Books," which are written in a very careful manner, make *Mind* a competent and adequate guide to the English student among the almost bewildering multiplicity of new philosophical publications at home and abroad.

THE *Jewish Quarterly Review* for October has a readable essay on "The Child in Jewish Literature," by Dr. S. Schechter. Very cunningly the learned author introduces it with a delicious quotation from Thackeray's *Pendennis*. Prof. Sayce discourses with abundant knowledge on "Polytheism in Primitive Israel." He tells us that, in the despatches of the officers who administered Palestine for the Egyptian king in pre-Israelitish times, the Pharaoh is not only termed "sun-god" and "god," but "gods" as well, which reminds us of a well-known Hebrew idiom. Mr. Meisels gives a biography of Don Isaac Abarbanel. Mr. Simon explains the conception of faith in the Jewish religion, affirming its spirituality. Perhaps he deals too hardly with the Christian idea of faith. Would educated Christians admit the principle, *Credo quia absurdum*? Mr. Simmons, of Owens College, tells us much that is of interest about the father of Maimonides (Maimun ben Joseph), and translates his famous "Letters of Consolation" to his co-religionists in Fez. Prof. Graetz, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Abrahams, and Mr. Schechter contribute notes and discussions. The first-mentioned scholar gives interesting details about Alexander Lysimachus, brother of Philo the philosopher.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

PRINCESS AND POET.

Above him in his sleep she leaned, a star
Of lovely light and lustre many-rayed,
And on the lips of golden song she laid
The golden meed of grace peculiar;
Then past upon her way, like dreams that are
Too dear and fair to be one moment stayed;
But sweetness which that kiss of hers had made
No dream could e'er create, no waking mar.
And which of them had won the greater bliss?
And which the gladder and prouder went that day?
By all the bounty and honour of that kiss
Which more enriched and worshipped? Poets,
say,
And royal ladies, make reply to this—
Was't Margaret or Alain Chantier?

EMILY H. HICKEY.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

As all genealogists (English as well as American) know, hardly any single question has more vexed the pedigree-hunters than to trace George Washington's ancestors back to their English home. Many circumstances conspire to render it *prima facie* probable that he was sprung from the Washingtons of Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, who are known to descend from the Washingtons of Whitfield and Warton, both in Lancashire. The recent theft of Washington brasses from Sulgrave church drew public attention to the subject. But up to the present time this descent remained purely a matter of conjecture; and it has apparently been reserved for the centennial year of Washington's inauguration as president of the United States to obtain what amounts to practical proof of the commonly received theory.

The fortunate discoverer of the missing links in the chain of evidence is Mr. Henry F. Waters, upon whom has fallen the mantle of the late Col. J. L. Chester in the laborious task of ransacking English archives for the pedigrees of the early colonists. The story of his researches is to be found in a pamphlet reprinted (in advance) from the October number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Boston, U.S.).

On the American side, George Washington's ancestry can be traced back clearly to a certain John Washington, who, with his brother Lawrence, migrated *circa* 1657 to Virginia, where both brothers died *circa* 1676. The wills of John and Lawrence afford no clue to their family history, nor has any evidence bearing on the subject come to light in Virginia. The question for solution, therefore, is: Who were these brothers, John and Lawrence? Towards the end of the last century, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, suggested that they were identical with the John and Lawrence whose names are recorded in the Heraldic Visitation of Northamptonshire for 1618 as being the sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. This suggestion, coming from so high an authority, won immediate acceptance both in this country and in America; but its impossibility was demonstrated in 1866 by Col. Chester, who traced the history of the John and Lawrence recorded in the Northamptonshire Visitation of 1618, and proved that they could not have migrated to Virginia in 1657. Col. Chester was compelled to be content with this negative result; and here the matter rested until Mr. Waters took up the search.

The first piece of evidence obtained by Mr. Waters was the letters of administration granted in 1677 to a creditor of the estate of Lawrence Washington, described as formerly of Luton in Bedfordshire, who deceased in Virginia. Next was discovered the probate bond, dated at Whetampstead in 1650 (and afterwards the will), of a certain Andrew Knowing, of Tring in Hertfordshire, who devised his lands at Tring to his godson Lawrence Washington the younger, and who further bequeathed £60 to his daughter-in-law "Amphillis" Washington, mother of the said Lawrence. On searching the parish register of Tring, Mr. Waters found the baptism of "Lay-aranc," son of "Mr. Layarance Washington," dated 1635, as well as of two younger children, but not of an elder brother John. This link, however, is supplied by the letters of administration granted in 1655 to John Washington to administer the estate of his mother Amphillis, of Tring.

We thus have ample evidence (1) that Lawrence Washington, who died in Virginia *circa* 1676, had some connexion with Luton; and (2) that a Lawrence and Amphillis Washington had two children named John and Lawrence,

of whom the latter was born in 1635 and the former was presumably of full age in 1655. There is, indeed, no proof that the Lawrence W. of Luton is identical with the Lawrence W. of Tring, though Mr. Waters adduces a certain amount of probability that he is. He even prints a map to show that Luton is not so very far distant from Tring.

The next stage in the proceedings is to discover who the father was of these two sons; and here again, unfortunately, Mr. Waters has to be satisfied with something short of absolute demonstration. The parish register of Tring proves that his name was Lawrence, and that he was held worthy of the prefix "Mr." The only other bit of direct evidence is a document signed by Lawrence Washington, M.A. and acting surrogate, which has reference to members of the family of his wife Amphillis, and which was dated at Whetampstead on the very same day as the probate bond already mentioned. From this Mr. Waters is fairly justified in inferring that Lawrence Washington, the father of John and Lawrence, was a clergyman. Now comes the weakest link in the chain. Mr. Waters forthwith draws the conclusion that this Rev. Lawrence Washington can be none other than the son of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, recorded in the Northamptonshire Visitation of 1618, whose life history has been tolerably well ascertained by Col. Chester. He is known to have been a fellow of Brasenose, Oxford, proctor in 1631, and rector of Purligh in Essex from 1632 to 1643, when he was ejected by the parliament. Mr. Waters, indeed, brings forward a good deal of evidence to connect him with Tring families, and even suggests the influence that brought him thither from Northamptonshire. Sir Richard Anderson, of Tring, whose wife was a Spencer of Althorp, bequeathed by his will, proved 1632, forty shillings to his cousin, "Larance Washington of Brasenose." But it seems difficult to believe that he could have had three children baptised at Tring in the years 1635, 1636, and 1641, as the parish register testifies, while he was still rector of Purligh.

This one doubtful point, however, may possibly yet be established in Mr. Waters's favour. At any rate, he has rendered it reasonably certain that George Washington was after all descended from the Sulgrave family, by one generation more than was originally suggested by Sir Isaac Heard. His paper, on the whole, is a model of patient genealogical research, showing on the one hand the perplexities that beset the task, and on the other the brilliant discoveries that not unfrequently reward the devoted enquirer.

J. S. C.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BIRCH-HIRSCHFELD, A. Geschichte der französischen Literatur seit Anfang d. 16. Jahrh. 1. Bd. Das Zeitalter der Renaissance. Stuttgart: Cotta. 6 M. 75 Pf.
- BRACK, Maurice. Le théâtre de la Foire. 1^{re} Série: 1653 à 1720. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr.
- FALCK, G. v. Russische Wirtschaftskunde. Finanzfragen. Reval: Kluge. 2 M. 60 Pf.
- FERRAZ, Histoire de la philosophie pendant la Révolution, 1789-1804. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- GUEBIN, Victor. Jérusalem: son histoire, sa description, ses établissements religieux. Paris: Pion. 7 fr. 50 c.
- LUBOMIRSKI, le Prince. Histoire contemporaine. Transformation politique et sociale de l'Europe. T. 1. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
- MAEMIER, X. A travers les tropiques. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.
- MAUREL, Ch. de. Le Prince de Bismarck démasqué, 1871-8. Paris: Nouvelle Revue. 6 fr.
- RAUVILLE, le comte Hervé de. L'île de France légendaire. Paris: Orlan. 3 fr. 50 c.
- ROSSACK, O. Griechische Antiken d. archäolog. Museums in Breslau. Breslau: Zimmer. 3 M.
- SCHIPPER, J. Zur Kritik der Shakspeare-Bacon-Frage. Wien: Holder. 2 M. 90 Pf.

- SCHMID, K. A. Geschichte der Erziehung vom Anfang an bis auf unsere Zeit. Fortgesetzt v. G. Schmid. 2 Bd. 2. Abth. Stuttgart: Cotta. 8 M. 75 Pf.
 SPRONCK, Maurice. Les artistes littéraires: études sur le XIX^e Siècle. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 TANNENBERG, B. de. La poésie castillane contemporaine (Espagne et Amérique). Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
 VITZTHUM v. ECKSTÄDT, K. F. Graf. London, Gasteln u. Sadowa. 1864-6. Stuttgart: Cotta. 13 M.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- DÖLLINGER, I. v. Beiträge zur Sektengeschichte d. Mittelalters. München: Beck. 25 M.
 DEASKE, J. Gesammelte patristische Untersuchungen. Altona: Reher. 5 M.
 RABINOWICZ, J. Der Totenkultus bei den Juden. Frankfurt-a-M.: Kaufmann. 1 M. 20 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BOYEN, H. v., Erinnerungen aus dem Leben d. General-Feldmarschalls. Hrg. v. F. Nippold. 1. Thl. 1771-1809. Leipzig: Hirzel. 11 M.
 CONRADY, E. v. Das Leben d. Grafen August v. Werder, k. preuss. Generals der Infanterie. Berlin: Mittler. 6 M.
 CONRAT, M. Geschichte der Quellen u. Literatur d. römischen Rechts im früheren Mittelalter. 1. Bd. 2. Abth. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 10 M. 50 Pf.
 FONTANE, Marius. Histoire universelle. Athènes (de 480 à 336 av. J.-C.). Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
 GEMOLL, A. Das Recht v. Gortyn. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.
 GENGLER, H. G. Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte Bayerns. 1. Hft. Die altbayer. Rechtsquellen aus der vorwittelsbach. Zeit. Leipzig: Deichert. 5 M.
 LANDAU, M. Geschichte Kaiser Karls VI. als König v. Spanien. Stuttgart: Cotta. 14 M.
 MORITZ, B. Zur antiken Topographie der Palmyrene. Berlin: Reimer. 4 M.
 MORZATTEK, PACHA et TALAT BRY. Défense de Plevna, d'après les documents officiels et privés. Paris: Baudouin. 15 fr.
 RUSAK, J. Johann Baptist v. Taxil, e. Staatsmann u. Militär unter Philipp II. u. III. 1580-1610. Freiburg-i. B.: Herder. 6 M.
 SCHLIEPHAKE, F. Geschichte v. Nassau von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart. Fortgesetzt v. K. Menzel: 7. Bd. 2. Hälfte. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 10 M.
 SCHUCK, R. Brandenburg-Preussens Kolonial-Politik unter dem Grossen Kurfürsten u. seinen Nachfolgern (1647-1713). Leipzig: Grunow. 24 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ACHELIS, Th. Die Entwicklung der modernen Ethnologie. Berlin: Mittler. 3 M.
 BAILLON, H. Histoire des plantes: monographie des gentianacées et apocynacées. Paris: Hachette. 5 fr.
 BASTIAN, A. Ueb. Klima u. Acclimatisation nach ethnischen Gesichtspunkten. Berlin: Mittler. 4 M.
 BERTRAND, A. La psychologie de l'effort et les doctrines contemporaines. Paris: Alcan. 2 fr. 50 c.
 LETOURNEAU, Ch. L'évolution politique dans les diverses races humaines. Paris: Lecrosnier. 9 fr.
 MÜLLER, F. C. Psychopathologie d. Bewusstseins. Für Aerzte u. Juristen bearb. Leipzig: Abel. 6 M.
 STACHE, G. Uebersicht der geologischen Verhältnisse der Küstenländer v. Oesterreich-Ungarn. 10 M.
 Die Wasserversorgung v. Pola. 10 M. Wien: Holder.
 ZITSCHB, F. Der Substanzbegriff. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BUGGE, S. Beiträge zur etymologischen Erläuterung der armenischen Sprache. Christiania: Dybwad. 1 fr. 50 c.
 JABN, A. Dionysiasca. Sprachliche u. sachl. Platonische Blütenlese aus Dionysius, dem sog. Areopagiten, zur Anbahnung der philolog. Behandl. dieses Autors. Altona: Reher. 2 M. 25 Pf.
 KIRBY, J. The Grihasutra of Hiranyakesin, with Extracts from the Commentary of Matridatta. Wien: Holder. 10 M.
 RIBBECK, O. Geschichte der römischen Dichtung. 2. Bd. Augusteisches Zeitalter. Stuttgart: Cotta. 8 M. 75 Pf.
 SCHACHINGER, R. Die Congruenz in der mittelhochdeutschen Sprache. Wien: Holder. 3 M. 20 Pf.
 SCHWAB, M. Maqré Dardeq. Dictionnaire hébreu-italien de la fin du 14^e siècle reconstitué selon l'ordre alphabétique italien. Paris: Maisonneuve. 5 fr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WYCLIF MSS. FORMERLY AT PRAGUE.

Czernowitz: Oct. 4, 1889.

A journey, undertaken this summer mainly for purposes of the Wyclif Society, brought me to Schloss Kaudnitz on the Elbe, the property of Prince Lobkowitz. There I discovered the oldest catalogue of the Prague University Library. The earliest entries seem to go back to the first decade of the fifteenth century. The catalogue consists of four great groups of book

entries (Abecedaria), each probably containing the books of one of the four nations of the University—Bohemian, Bavarian, Polish, and Saxon. The library consisted of 1866 volumes. It contained a large collection of Wyclif's writings. The philosophical works are most prominent, as was natural in a library intended in the first place for the use of the students. More writings of Wyclif were known in Bohemia than are noted in this catalogue, but it contains some which may now be reckoned as lost.

In the first Abecedarium:

1. D. 21 Doctor Evangelicus super decem precepta.
2. D. 22 De veritate sanctae Scripturae.

In the second Abecedarium:

3. F. 5 Wicleff Super Methum.
4. K. 34 De Ideis.
5. M. 1 & 2 Wicleff De Universalibus.
6. De Hypotheticis (7) De probacionibus Propositionum (8) de Ideis (9) De Materia et Forma 10 de Individuacione (10) De Compositione Hominis (11) Insolabilia
- M 13 (12) Universalis
- M 50 (13) Tractatuli Wikliffi logici

In the third Abecedarium (Registrum librarie nacionis Boemorum):

14. E. 42 Wicliff de Simonia
15. O. 109 Anglicanus (Wycliff?) De diversis materiis cum registro
16. P. 11. Responsiones Mag. Jhs. W. ad multa
17. " Pastorale Mag. Johannis Anglici
18. " Libellus de Soluacione Satani
19. " de fundacione Sectarum
20. " de quatuor Sectis novis
21. " Liber continens responsiones ad 44 conclusiones monachales
22. " Libellus continens responsiones ad 18 articulos Strode
23. " de Septen Donis Spiritui Sancti
24. " de Citacionibus frivolis
25. " Questio cujusdam zelatoris legis Dei
26. " De gradibus ecclesie
27. " Quintuplex conclusio
28. P. 17. Opus super Apocalys cujusdam de Anglia (Wycliff?)
29. P. 18. Tractatus Jhs Wycliff de quinque conclusionibus
30. " De dominio civili
31. " De potestate cleri
32. P. 6. Articuli de Wicleff extracti
33. Sermo de Corpore Christi
- 34/35 O 73/74 Sermones Anglicani
36. P. 19. Super xxv cap Matthei
37. P. 19. De Purgatorio

Of other works coming from England the catalogue contains:

1. E. 43. Questio magistri Richardi Strode
2. N. 12. Quodlibetum disputatum Oxonie
3. P. 42. Replica per Petrum Anglicanum (Payne) contra Gallum
4. P. 18. Scripta discipuli Wicliff
5. P. 22. Tractatus Wilhelmi Anglici Corpor [sic]
6. D. 93. Lincolnensis
7. Q. 36. Armichanus [sic]
8. D. 19. Dicta Lincolnensis, Occam logici

In the Prague University Library I found a very interesting writing of Sir John Oldcastle (dated Culing [Cowling Castle] in die Nativitatis S. Marie A.D. 1410) to the two known Bohemian Wycliffites, Woffa von Waldstein and Zdislaus von Zwerzeticz.

J. LOSERTH.

SOME OBSCURE WORDS IN MIDDLE-ENGLISH.

London: Oct. 19, 1889.

The word *enker*, occurring only in the poem of *Sir Gawain*, in the phrase *enker-grene*, "dark green," is derived by Dr. Morris, followed by Stratmann and Mätzner in their dictionaries, from the O.N. prefix *einkar-*, "very." It is, in fact, the Old French *encre*, "inked." Examples of *vert encre*, "dark green," *pers encre*, "dark blue," are given by Godefroy s.v.

The adverb *enkerly*, which is somewhat frequent in Barbour's *Bruce*, and is found also in the *Morte Arthure*, and in Gawin Douglas, is treated by Stratmann as a compound of the adjective above mentioned. In Skeat and Mayhew's *Concise Dictionary of Middle English*, its etymon is said to be "Icel. *einkarlíga*, variant of *einkanlíga*, 'especially, particularly.'" It is clear that the adverb has nothing to do with the adjective in *enker grene*; whether it is to be connected with the O.N. *einkar-* seems to me very doubtful. The form *einkarlíga*, though cited in the *Concise Dictionary* without asterisk, does not appear in Vigfússon. It may be genuine for all I know, but I should like to have authority for it. One difficulty in the way of this etymology is that the rendering "particularly, entirely" (Skeat and Mayhew) does not quite suit the passages in which the word is used by Barbour. The meaning (as Dr. Murray has kindly pointed out to me) seems rather to be "earnestly, fervently." The suggestion of Jamieson, that the word is from the French *en cœur*, is not quite so wild as it appears at first sight, because Barbour actually uses *per quer* (= Mod. French *par cœur*) for "by heart"; but it obviously has very serious difficulties. Godefroy cites two examples of an Old-French *encrement* "extrêmement," and he gives *ancres* as one of the many forms of *engrais* "fierce, passionate"; but I doubt whether either of these has anything to do with *enkerly*.

Messrs. Skeat and Mayhew have in their *Concise Dictionary*, on the authority of Stratmann, assigned to the verb *nurnen* the sense "to murmur," deriving it from the O.E. *gnornian*, "to mourn." The word is, so far as I know, found only in *Sir Gawain* and in the *Alliterative Poems* by the same author. The senses in which it is used appear to be "to put forward, proffer, utter, speak, say." As to the etymology I have no suggestion probable enough to be worth publishing. The interpretation "murmur" is contextually possible only in one of the many examples—"he nolde not for his nurne nurne hire a3ayne." But even in this case it is of course quite unnecessary; and as the O.E. *gnornian* means to sorrow, not to murmur, the etymology would still be very far-fetched.

Dr. Stratmann's caution and sagacity were, I think, very seldom imposed on by what Prof. Skeat calls "ghost-words." The word *pukere*, however, which he gives with a reference to Shoreham's Poems, but without a definition, seems to belong to this species. In the passage in question *pukeres* can hardly be anything else than a scribal or editorial mistake for the Latin *puberes*.

HENRY BRADLEY.

TENNYSON'S "TO-MORROW"—A COINCIDENCE.
 Edinburgh: October 18, 1889.

In Jennings's *Modern Elocutionist*, published by Carson Brothers, of Dublin, in 1882, there appears over Mr. Hamilton Aide's name a poem entitled "Lost and Found," which is based on precisely the same idea, and is worked out on precisely the same lines, as Tennyson's "To-morrow." In both poems there is the discovery, after the lapse of many years, of a young man's body, preserved by its surroundings from taint or decay; in both there is the sweetheart, grown old and withered by time and sorrow, who finds in the form and features which no one else can recognise those of her lover lost so long ago, and rejoices to prove the falseness of the taunt, whose sting she had so often felt, that he had found a lass he loved better beyond the sea; and in both the survivor shares the grave of him to whom she had been so true. The only point of difference is that in Tennyson's poem the body is found in an Irish bog, and in Hamilton Aide's it is

found in a Welsh coal-mine. The similarity of thought is in places striking, as witness Hamilton Aidé's concluding couplet and stanza xiv. of Tennyson's poem.

"To-morrow" was printed along with "Tiresias" and other poems by the Laureate in a volume issued by Messrs. Macmillan in 1885; but whether it then appeared for the first time I do not know. The original publication of "Lost and Found" I have also been unable to trace. I have consulted Coole's *Index* for both poems without result.

Possibly—I should say probably—the coincidence has been pointed out before; but, if it has not, it is certainly worthy of remark.

T. WINTER BUCHAN.

"DEBATE BETWEEN THE BODY AND THE SOUL."

Yale University: October 5, 1889.

Two of the most celebrated versions of this poem exist in Old and in Middle-English respectively. The former—which may be found, with a translation appended, in Thorpe's edition of the *Codex Exoniensis* (pp. 367-377)—is, according to Maetznar, probably the original, or at least the earliest analogue of all the other versions. The Middle-English "Debate" has been critically edited by Maetznar, and printed—together with a good bibliography—in his *Altenglische Sprachproben* (pp. 90-103). Soon after the publication of the *Codex Exoniensis*, Longfellow seems to have been attracted to the Old-English poem, for he published his own translation of the first twenty-one lines in his *Poets and Poetry of Europe* (Philadelphia: 1845). Only last year Prof. F. J. Child, the well-known English scholar, printed for private distribution an admirable modernisation of the Middle-English poem, from which I quote two stanzas:

"Where be thy castle and thy tower,
Thy chambers, and thy lofty hall,
Painted with many a goodly flower?
Thy robes rich and gay withal?
Thy soft quilt and thy coverture,
Thy cloth of sendall and of pall?
Wretch, to-morrow shall thy bower
Be but cold and dark and small.

Where is all thy proud array,
Thy sumpters, with the stately bed,
Thy steeds and palfreys for relay,
And the horse-grooms that them led?
Thy shrilly shrieking falcons grey,
And thy sleuth-hounds fairly fed?
Scant are thy goods, methinks, to-day,
And all thy friends from thee fled."

The reader interested in Old-French versions of the "Debate" may be referred to Gaston Paris, *Littérature Française au Moyen Âge*, and to Romania (vol. xiii., p. 519). One version has been published by Stengel, *Zeitschrift für rom. Philologie* (vol. iv., pp. 70-80), and another by Brewer, in *Monumenta Franciscana* (vol. i., pp. 587-590).

ALBERT S. COOK.

OLD IRISH AND THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

Cambridge: Oct. 15, 1889.

I think that Mr. Ó Flannaoille hardly realises what it is that is expected of native Irish scholars. He mentions the publications of the Society for Preserving the Irish Language. No doubt this work is deserving of thanks, even if there are some who find the history of Diarmaid and Grainne a little dull both in style and matter. Still, the language set before us in the books referred to is not exactly spoken Irish, but a conventional literary dialect. Moreover, books will keep, but the living speech is becoming rapidly extinct. I am afraid that native scholars are somewhat disposed to shut

their eyes to this last fact; but if they will go into Gaelic-speaking parts and listen to the talk of children at play, they can hardly fail to be convinced of it.

In the meantime, what are the facts? Over the western districts of Ireland and the Scotch Highlands the language called Gaelic is still spoken. There are many local dialects, among which perhaps the line of strongest division does not lie between Ireland and Scotland. It is still not too late, with tact, patience, and taste for the work, to search out and put on paper from the mouths of the peasantry the words, forms, and sounds of the different varieties of this language as now spoken, as well as a plentiful store of songs, stories, and proverbial sayings. What character the collector chooses to write in is a matter of very small importance.

Side by side with literary research this would be a valuable contribution to philological inquiry. It would be an aid to literary research itself, and an interesting memorial of an ancient nationality—the Celtic—ever a strong, though unseen, factor in European life. None can do the work so well as Scotch and Irish scholars, if they only would. But they are deterred partly by indifference to the matter, partly by national and political jealousies, and partly by a curious daintiness in both countries about their respective so-called provincialisms, which ought to be the object of special search. Is even this work to be left to Germans?

Dr. Douglas Hyde, with the assistance (it seems) of Mr. Ó Flannaoille himself, has recently published a collection of tales procured in the way above-mentioned, which may be compared—*aliquo intervallo*—with Campbell's well-known *Tales of the West Highlands*. It is to be hoped that he will continue his labours, and—may I add?—be less disposed to insist on putting the stories into book-Irish. In the meantime, it is tantalising to read in Dr. Hyde's book of two (as he says) voluminous collections, one by his friend Mr. Lomenie, of phonetically written stories—exactly what are required, provided a rational system is employed, and not, for instance, the absurd spelling used for Manx Gaelic—and another by Mr. Nicholas O'Kearney, of county Louth, of ballads prevalent in the north-east of Ireland forty or fifty years ago. Could they not be allowed to see the light?

C. H. M.

SHAKSPEARE'S "MAKE ROPE'S" IN "ALL'S WELL."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: October 17, 1889.

In illustration of "make rope's"—cause us to be ensnared, I ask whether the phrase "make believe" is not an instance of the same construction, and whether any reader of the ACADEMY can send me early uses of the phrase to prove this. I suppose "make believe" is from the French *faire croire*. And Cotgrave, in 1611, gives:

"Et pour le faire croire, and to make it be believed."* Now, "make believe" means "feign," "sham," with a touch of "miching Mallecho" in it:

"Faire le senaud, to play the knave; also, to miche it, or a rich man to make show of poverty. Senaud, a craftie Tackie; or, a rich micher, a rich man that pretends himself to be verie poore."—Cotgrave.

And this is the only sense shown in the extracts yet sent in for our Philological Society Dictionary, which Dr. Murray has lent me. The earliest is for the noun, from C. Lamb's *Three Friends*, A.D. 1818, "It was only make-believe," pretence. The earliest date for the adjective is 1824—Miss Mitford's *Our Village*, "that was

* Florio, 1611, has "*Faire a crèdere*, to make to believe."

a make-believe thing." But originally, I assume, "he made believe that the post had been given him," meant he caused folk to believe that it had been so given.

Had a like question arisen in Latin or Greek, scores of Englishmen would have been able to answer it at once; but as this doubt springs up in English, possibly no Englishman knows anything about it.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "France," by M. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell).
MONDAY, Oct. 28, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles of the Human Body," III., by Prof. John Marshall.
FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles of the Human Body," IV., by Prof. John Marshall.
5 p.m. Physical: "Electrifications due to the Contact of Gases with Liquids," by Mr. J. Enslight; "A New Electric Radiation Meter," by Mr. W. G. Gregory; "A Physical Basis for the Theory of Errors," by Dr. O. V. Burton.
8 p.m. Philological: "Caxton's Syntax," by Dr. Leon Kellner.

SCIENCE.

THE COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen. By Karl Brugmann. Vol. II., Part 1. (Strassburg: Trübner.)

IN reviewing the first volume of Prof. Brugmann's bold and laborious work, I had to confine myself almost wholly to admiration of his courage in undertaking it, and of the completeness with which he was carrying it out. As long as he deals only with the phonology of the Indo-European languages there is little room for discussion or even for theory. Comparative philologists are all now pretty well agreed on the main questions connected with the sounds of the Indo-European languages and the alphabet of the parent-speech. No one who claims to be a master in the science would any longer dispute the existence of the short vowels, *i*, *e*, and *o*, or of the sonant nasals and liquids from the very beginning of Indo-European grammar. It is now admitted on all sides that, as I maintained fifteen years ago, the parent-speech was richer, and not poorer, than its descendants in the separate sounds which it possessed.

To criticise minute errors of detail in a large and comprehensive work like the one before us would, of course, not be difficult; but it would be a waste of time. Prof. Brugmann is mortal, and, therefore, cannot know equally well all the languages with which he has to deal. Specialists will naturally find him tripping here and there. But the large number of instances he brings forward in support of each separate conclusion will prevent such errors from affecting his results; and it is wonderful that in a work of the kind, crammed as it is with minute details, they should be as rare as they are.

It is the third volume which is likely to excite controversy. Here Prof. Brugmann will have to quit the solid ground of phonetic facts, and enter the debatable land of the origin and development of flexion. It is true that even here our present knowledge of Indo-European phonology has considerably narrowed the field of theory, and that the philologist of to-day who undertakes to analyse the forms of grammar has no longer the same

latitude as was enjoyed by Bopp and Schleicher. It is also true that a conviction of the large part played by analogy in the creation of grammar—a conviction to which no one has contributed more than Prof. Brugmann himself—has materially modified our views as to the mode in which flexions develop. But it is none the less true that there is still plenty of room for diversity of opinion as to the origin of even so comparatively modern a growth as the forms of the Latin verb, and that the theories of Bopp still exercise an unconscious influence upon those who would be the first to repudiate the supposed facts on which they rested.

There are indications that even Prof. Brugmann is not altogether free from their influence. Some years ago Prof. Fick charged the "Neo-Grammatical School" with still believing in Panini's "empty clatter of roots and suffixes," or, rather, in its interpretation by Bopp. More than once Prof. Brugmann has come dangerously near the doctrine that the origin of Indo-European grammar is to be sought in agglutination.

It is certainly true that certain suffixes like the English *-ly* have an agglutinative origin; but if the language in which they arose were already flexional, they would, of course, follow the general analogy and pass into mere suffixes. The question is, What was the origin of that great body of pre-existing flexions which gave the language its inflectional character?

Now, if we study the history of most of the flexions or "suffixes" of which we can trace the development, there can be but one answer to the question. They have grown out of the terminations of words into which a grammatical signification was read, and which were accordingly attached by analogy to other words, when the latter were used in a corresponding grammatical connection. Take, for instance, the English suffix, *-ise*, which gives the word to which it is attached a transitive meaning. It comes to us, through the French and Latin, from the termination of Greek verbs in *-ίζω*, and was never an independent word, or possessed a lexical signification of its own. When we employ it, it is simply as a grammatical symbol, as marking a grammatical relation; and in this sense only can it be detached from the group of words to which it already belongs, and be suffixed by analogy to a new word.

Or let us take again the Latin suffix which we find in adjectives like *iracundus* and *verecundus*. It owes its origin to the mistaken analogy of *secundus*, where the *cu* (for *qu*), which is really part of the "root," has become part of a new suffix, and is accordingly attached to "stems" like *ira* and *vere*. The Greek suffix of the second person, *-οθα*, originated in a similar error of the grammatical consciousness. In the Greek *ολο-θα*, which answers to the Vedic *vet-tha*, the sibilant represents the dental of the "root" *void*, which, in accordance with a law of Greek phonology, is sibilated before another dental. But this etymological fact was forgotten; *ολο-θα* was separated into *ολ-οθα*, and the new flexion, *-οθα*, took its place in Greek grammar. It may be added that the original suffix *θα* must itself have once been a termination only without any definite meaning of its own; since we find it attached to the

first person plural of the verb in *-με-θα* and *μεσ-θα*, and to the noun in the adverbial *ε-θα*. An Indo-European flexion, in short, is simply a termination into which a particular grammatical signification has been read, and which can, therefore, be separated by the speaker from the body of the word to which it belongs. Whether or not the termination is a termination only which does not carry with it a portion of the "root," matters to him but little.

It is necessary to insist upon these facts, since the Boppian theory of agglutination has been applied to the analysis of non-Aryan languages at the very moment when the progress of comparative philology is rendering it obsolete. Mr. Le Page Renouf has recently dissected the Egyptian personal pronouns in the old Boppian fashion, and has naturally arrived at similar conclusions as regards them to those arrived at by Bopp in the case of the Indo-European pronouns (*Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, March, 1888). Bopp, indeed, had advantages which the student of ancient Egyptian does not possess, since he had several languages to compare together, while tradition was believed to have handed down the pronunciation of the words with which he dealt. But Bopp's analysis has long since been relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness; and the Egyptologists would be well advised to forget it too.

I cannot do better than conclude with the words of M. Parmentier in a recent number of the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique* (vi. 5, 1889):

"At the beginning of every organised inflectional language it is necessary to place a sort of preparatory period of confusion and multiplied forms. Little by little, by a kind of slow selection and equalisation, it sets apart certain fixed linguistic groups corresponding to the logical categories; the flexions of grammar become more and more specialised in their function; the mind attaches to them a sense identical with that which they impress on the signification of the inflected word; they form grammatical systems from which other forms, equally possible, but too incongruous, are eliminated. Thus whole systems are created, like those of the verb or the noun, presenting flexions which are apparently homogeneous, although their true origin may be very diverse."

A. H. SAYCE.

SOME POPULAR BOOKS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Wayside Sketches. By F. E. Hulme. (S.P.C.K.) By allotting a chapter to each of the seasons Mr. Hulme succeeds in noticing many of the animals, birds, and flowers which commonly show themselves in English woodlands during the year. His object is partly to use these observations as evidences of power and goodness in creation, and partly to stimulate youth in scientific study. He has produced a pleasant book with a good index, which should be found in every country house containing children. Here and there Mr. Hulme slips into colloquialisms, such as "very much to the fore," and "putting in an appearance"; and he vexes a grammarian with such a sentence as: "If any one will take the trouble to draw a branch, they will be surprised" at its delicacy of form. Perhaps it is worth while reminding him, too, that *Rameses II.* lived thirty, not twenty, centuries ago. The book, however, is one of the best of its kind, in spite of these blemishes.

In Toilers in the Sea (S.P.C.K.) that indefatigable worker, Mr. M. C. Cooke, has produced an admirable volume on the minute marine animals which construct a permanent home. From the most recent deep-sea explorations he first corrects the old notions concerning the absence of life in sea-depths owing to their low temperature, the pressure, and the absence of light which they were supposed to involve. There seems to be a constant supply of food falling into these depths or carried down by descending currents, and explorers are now of opinion that they teem with minute life. Mr. Cooke takes the great divisions of these animalcules in order—chalk shells or foraminifera, polycystina, sponges, zoophytes, sea-fans or gorgonias, polyzoa, excavators, and a few more. There is also a good chapter, of course embracing Darwin's researches, with the Duke of Argyll's views, on coral reefs and atolls. This little work should encourage many a young worker with the microscope. The illustrations of marine forms, minute shells, and the like are numerous and excellent of their kind. The title of the book is somewhat equivocal, but this is almost the only point which needs correction.

Nature Stories, Myths, and Phantasies: Tales for the Young. By Young Pan. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.) A little natural history in the shape of the lives of caddis worms and beetles, gulls and redshanks, some allegorical teaching on the secret of happiness lying in good honest work, and much fancy with regard to fairy princes and princesses, make up a pretty little book, but hardly one to be put into the hands of the young. It contains many kisses and much straining to the heart. A prince, who was ordered to marry either a beautiful decorous woman or a flighty one much less modest, chooses the latter; and, on telling his father of his choice, the father replies, "You ought to marry the grave woman," but, with a wink and a chuckle, he added, "I should choose the other," as the son did. We hear, too, of the maiden "with sea-spume hair" who turned into a forget-me-not; and much of the language in which the tales are told is very affected. The fertilising action of bees on clover-plants forms another allegory which ends in this remarkable fashion: "The humble bees tell the sad story of the field of clover, who perished unweaved for very need of them, from which time they build their nests among the clover-plants."

An Irish Midsummer Night's Dream: a Legend of the Shannon. By John Bickerdyke. (Sampson Low.) This book may be included among books on natural history, after an appropriate Irish fashion, because it turns on the catching of a large pike. The story is somewhat thin and lacks inventive power; but it contains an amusing situation, when the fisherman who has been transformed into a fairy is surprised during his change to his old self, and the small wings of fairyland scarcely match red beard and shock of hair. Mr. Morant Cox, in his illustration, has not made so much of this as he might have done. His other pictures are graceful and prettily conceived.

OBITUARY.

JAMES PRESCOTT JOULE.

AT the Psalmist's three score and ten has been removed from the roll of English experimental physicists a name which has been only second to Faraday's in maintaining the reputation of England in the field of physical research. James Prescott Joule was one of those men, perhaps only to be met with in this country, who, although not scientists by profession, do more for science than many a professor. A brewer by occupation, he received his first

scientific instruction and inspiration from Dalton; and no better evidence could be produced that it is the teacher and not the university honours which make the man. It would not be in place here, were we qualified to do so, to attempt any accurate survey of Joule's scientific labours. They are in many fields, and require many types of learning to understand and appreciate them fully. But there is one side of Joule's work which can now-a-days be understood and appreciated by every educated person. It does not require the specialist to grasp the principle of the conservation of energy; and it is just in this matter that Joule's name has become almost a household word, and his work classical. In the short space at our disposal we will endeavour to indicate briefly Joule's relation to other labourers in this field, and his position in the general growth of scientific knowledge.

It is a fact which has hitherto, perhaps, not received quite the attention it deserves, but which is none the less remarkable, that metaphysics and theology, while too often impeding scientific progress, have yet contributed not a little to the evolution of scientific ideas. When Maupertuis established, by theological reasoning, that all mechanical changes occur in the universe with the least possible action, his obscurity may have been unparalleled, but it led him to a remarkable truth. When Euler argued that because the fabric of the world was most perfect and its Creator most wise, it followed that every process must lead to the discovery of a maximum or minimum of some kind or another, it did not seem hopeful ground to deduce that *vis potentialis* must be a minimum. Lastly, when in the beginning of the forties, the more metaphysical and theologically minded scientists began to demand that something in the universe should be constant and unchangeable, it did not strike the more rationalistic that a principle destined to revolutionise physical science was in the throes of birth. It has been no more possible as yet to give a proof of the conservation of energy than of the law of gravitation; and until, perhaps, all potential energy is recognised as kinetic energy disguised, it may remain impossible. Our scientific conviction of the truth of the principle rests now on experimental results, and the fulfilment of assertions deduced from its assumption. But it cannot be said that there was even this confirmation of the principle when Helmholtz, in 1847, published his famous memoir, *Ueber die Erhaltung der Kraft*. It is true Helmholtz gave a "proof" of the conservation of energy which has crept into the text-books; but that "proof" depended on the assumptions either of the impossibility of a *perpetuum mobile*, or of the basis of matter and force being a system of points subject to central actions. Either of these assumptions is in itself almost as great as the *a priori* assumption of the principle of energy. How then, even before Helmholtz, could Mayer, Joule, and Colding, confidently assert the truth of the principle? The answer lies in the statement, that they did it on metaphysical, that is on either philosophical or theological, grounds. Robert Mayer, in 1842, proceeds from the hypothesis that *causa aequal effectus, ex nihilo nihil fit*, and reaches by utterly obscure reasoning a true scientific principle. Colding, in 1843 (*Nogle Sætninger om Kræfterne*), proceeds on grounds which are a strange mixture of metaphysics and theology.

"As the forces of nature are something spiritual and material—these entities must, of course, be very superior to everything material in the world—they are the intellectual power which guides nature in its progress; but if such is the case, it is consequently quite impossible to conceive of these forces as anything naturally mortal or perishable."

Elsewhere he identifies God with the "intellectual power which guides nature." The few experimental statements on the identity of heat with a definite amount of mechanical work made by Mayer and Colding will not bear very close investigation. At any rate, they could not be considered as that which convinced their authors of the truth of the principle of energy. On August 21, 1843, Joule read a paper before the British Association at Cork, entitled "On the Calorific Effects of Magneto-Electricity, and on the Mechanical Value of Heat." This is the first attempt, if we put aside Colding's frictional experiments of the same year, to determine by direct experiment whether the principle of energy holds for a certain range of phenomena. Joule's results were absolutely discordant. For example, he found from the same type of experiment that the amount of work required to raise a pound of water one degree might be either 1026 footpounds or 587 footpounds! Helmholtz, writing in 1847, rightly says that these results have absolutely no claim to exactness. We see that they tend to disprove, rather than confirm, the theory of energy. What, then, led Joule to persist in his researches? The conviction that the principle of energy for theological reasons must be true:

"I shall lose no time," he writes, "in repeating and extending these experiments, being satisfied that the grand agents of nature are, by the Creator's fiat, *indestructible*, and that, wherever mechanical force is expended, an exact equivalent of heat is *always* obtained."

And later:

"Believing that the power to destroy belongs to the Creator alone, I entirely coincide with Roget and Faraday in the opinion that any theory which, when carried out, demands the annihilation of force, is necessarily erroneous."

Or, lastly:

"It is manifestly absurd to suppose that the powers with which God has endowed matter can be destroyed any more than that they can be created by man's agency."

It is this type of reasoning which, if analysed, will be found as obscure as that of Maupertuis and Euler, which led Joule to his splendid later work. It is part of the credit account of theology to science, and must be set against the debit. Joule persisted in his investigations; and in 1881 Helmholtz wrote of the later researches that: "Conducted with perfect expertness and iron energy, they deserve the highest admiration." They placed Joule among the foremost of those—Mayer, Colding, Joule, Helmholtz, Rankine, Clausius and W. Thomson—who have established experimentally the principle of the conservation of energy or extended theoretically its applications. While it has been left to others, not so immortal in the same field, to raise questions of priority and quibble over national services to science, the earliest and sturdiest labourers in this field have duly recognised the merits of their colleagues—and especially has this been the case with Joule. We have already quoted one opinion from Helmholtz. In another place he speaks of "Joule's masterly labours by which conviction of the truth of the principle first made its way." Clausius, speaking of the relation between heat and mechanical effect, writes: "Vorzugsweise ist dem ausgezeichneten englischen Physiker Joule das Verdienst zuzuschreiben, mit grösster Umsicht und Sorgfalt dieses Verhältnis festgestellt zu haben."

Between Sir William Thomson and Joule there has been a life-long friendship, which has led to common work of inestimable value. Great and general as has thus been the recognition of Joule's services by fellow-workers in the same field who are most competent to judge, it did not come at once. Not till 1854,

Sir William says, did the present president of the Royal Society feel inclined to be a "Joulite"; and many of the scientific chiefs only gave in their adhesion years after. In 1849 Sir William Thomson was not a "Joulite," although so much of his after-work bears the impress of Joule's influence.

It is not, of course, only in the splendid series of researches to determine the mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar "J." of thermodynamicists—terminating in the great memoir of 1878, that Joule's name will pass down to posterity. There are many other researches sufficient in themselves to have given it an honoured place in the annals of science. The law of development of heat in electric currents and batteries, the first "absolute unit" in electricity, the change of dimensions produced by magnetisation, the thermal effects of moving fluids—these and many other points will occur to the physicist. But it is by the mechanical equivalent of heat that Joule has become international; and this is the side of his work which is most easy of general appreciation, and most interesting from the historical standpoint.

K. P.

SCIENCE NOTES.

MESSRS. GURNEY & JACKSON (successors to Mr. Van Voorst) have in the press, for publication by subscription, a *Handbook of European Birds*, for the use of field naturalists and collectors, compiled by Mr. James Backhouse, jun., of York. The nomenclature used is chiefly in accordance with Mr. H. E. Dresser's well-known "List of European Birds." Special descriptions will be given of the plumage of the birds in an immature state, besides brief notes of distribution and habitat. Two appendices will comprise (1) the Asiatic or African; and (2) the Ne-Artic (North American) species, which have occurred only casually within European limits.

At the annual meeting of the London Mathematical Society, to be held on November 14, the names of Prof. Cayley and Prof. W. Burnside will be proposed to take the place of those of Dr. Routh and Prof. H. Hart on the council for the session 1889-90.

THE tenth annual exhibition of the South London Entomological and Natural History Society will be held on October 30 and 31, at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Among the exhibits will be a number of living ants, showing their economy; and a collection of edible and poisonous fungi. A special room will be devoted to the demonstration of biological studies, with the aid of oxy-hydrogen light and explanatory lectures.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. ALFRED HOLDER, hitherto best known for his editions of the earliest documents of Teutonic history, has now nearly ready for publication the great work upon which he has been occupied for the last sixteen years—a complete and critically sifted collection of the materials for the study of Old-Celtic. These materials are (1) contemporary inscriptions, whether monumental or numismatic, partly in Celtic dialects or in Greek, but for the most part in Latin; (2) Greek and Latin writers, itineraries, and glossaries. The words have been arranged alphabetically; and the illustrative quotations are given in chronological order, or, in the case of inscriptions, &c., according to localities. The *Alt-Celtischer Sprachchatz* will be published in eighteen quarterly parts, of 128 pages royal octavo each, at the subscription price of 6s. per part. Subscribers' names will be received in England by Mr. David Nutt.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish shortly a *Manual of Philology for Classical Students*, by Mr. P. Giles, which will follow the form of Mr. Gow's *Companion to School Classics*.

APART from reviews of books—of which the most notable is that of Mayor's "Latin Heptateuch," by Prof. Sanday—the *Classical Review* for October contains several articles of interest. Mr. Arthur Sidgwick—under the signature of Z, familiar to readers of the *Oxford Magazine* a few years ago—turns into Greek elegiacs Browning's lines entitled "In a Year." Mr. T. W. Allen continues his catalogue of Greek MSS. in Italy, this time dealing with the minor libraries of Rome; Mr. F. C. Conybeare writes on Armenian Versions of Plato, which apparently possess not a little value for settling textual questions; and Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein contributes an obituary notice of Wilhelm Studemund, professor of Latin at Breslau.

WITH reference to a recent discussion in the ACADEMY (September 21 and October 12), as to the mode in which the cuneiform characters were written, a correspondent calls our attention to a passage in *Nasmyth's Autobiography*, edited by S. Smiles (John Murray, 1883). Nasmyth there (pp. 444 *seqq.*) gives his opinion "as a mechanic" on this very subject and figures a prismatic stylus; he further suggests the origin of the character itself and traces its influence on modern type.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—(Saturday, October 5.) W. C. H. CROSS, Esq., president, in the chair.—At this meeting, the first of the fifteenth session, Mr. Cross, whose year of office then expired, read an address on "Shakespeare's Politics," in which he said that the truly reverent student of Shakespeare turns to his author's works for an answer to all questions. But it is too much to expect that Shakespeare can unloose for us the complexities of modern political and social difficulties. Shakespeare had no idea of being a political teacher. His object in writing plays was not at all to instruct or even to amuse, except so far as instruction or amusement might be the means to an end—the end being to support himself and his family, and to put money in his purse: this last an end which he pursued with care, if we may infer anything from that small but historic debt of £1 15s. 10d. collected from Philip Rogers in the court at Stratford. Yet we may well believe that Shakespeare's opinion on the "thoughts which shake mankind" to-day would be a valuable one if we could only find it out. The great difficulty is one not of faith but of knowledge. We can never be sure that we have the real opinion of Shakespeare on any subject, and not the opinion which he considers suitable to the character of the person who gives it. Again, Shakespeare wrote for the theatre, and often he may be expressing what would be likely to take with his audience. But we are sure of some points. The first thing that strikes us in the writings of Shakespeare on matters political is their extreme patriotism. The modern doctrine that nations like individuals should "love themselves last" finds no favour in his eyes. In certain places, indeed, Shakespeare is positively narrow-minded in his love of England and his contempt for other nations. To-day the greatest of Englishmen would have been deemed the greatest of "jingoists." Shakespeare evidently thought little of the professional politician, "one that might circumvent God"; and he exposes their tediousness, their fickleness, and their criminality in the persons of Polonius, Gonzalo, and Angelo. Shakespeare's type of a public man is much more the soldier than the politician, the man of action rather than the man of mind. The tendency of Shakespeare's plays the deification of the practical man. In Margaret of Anjou, Lady Macbeth, and Joan of Arc, he has given us examples of women mixed up with public life. From these it is not difficult to infer that he would have had no sympathy with that essentially nineteenth-century question of women taking part in political life.

It is clear that Shakespeare was no great believer in popular government. This is not matter for surprise when we remember that he was familiar with the highly-centralised government of the Tudors, in which the king was by far the most important part of the political system. Shakespeare's writings have much political common-sense. He was a keen defender of the rights of property, and would only ridicule schemes of state socialism. But those who expect to find in a sixteenth-century writer support for their political nostrums in the nineteenth century are likely to be gravely disappointed.—Mr. Edward A. Harvey was elected president for this session, when the following plays are to be considered:—"All's Well that ends Well," "The Alchemist," "Othello," "Measure for Measure," "Philaster," "Lear," "Timon of Athens," "A King and no King."—The hon. secretary (9 Gordon-road, Clifton, Bristol) will be grateful for any additions which friends may make to the society's library, which now consists of 420 volumes.

SHELLEY SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, October 9.)

DR. FURNIVALL in the chair.—Mr. W. M. Rossetti read a paper on the letters of Shelley's first wife Harriet, that were printed this spring in the *Nation* from copies made of them by Mr. A. Webb when they were in the possession of the niece of Mrs. Nugent, of Dublin, to whom they were written. These letters are certainly genuine. The internal evidence shows it; and they fit in with Shelley's letters to Miss Hitchener, which were privately printed last year. Mrs. (or rather Miss) Catherine Nugent, an assistant in the shop of a Dublin furrier named Newman, was a person of fine mind, and a warm patriot. The Shelleys made friends with her during their visit to Dublin, in 1812, for the purpose of settling the Irish question by a few speeches and a couple of pamphlets. After the failure of the project, Harriet Shelley wrote letters for four years (1812-15) to Miss Newman. They show Harriet at first sympathising in her husband's plans, sharing his opinions, shifting like a weathercock with him in his estimate of persons—angelic at first, demonic after a few months. One complaint of the unreasonableness of a printer who would not print Shelley's poems till he is paid; another dwells on the shame of the needless luxuries of the rich beside the crying wants of the poor; another talks of the young mother's sweet babe and its beautiful eyes; another (October 20, 1813) of the first two years of her marriage being the happiest of her life. But on July 28, 1814, Shelley eloped with Mary Godwin; and on August 25 Harriet writes, from her father's house in London, about public affairs, her baby and her sister, and Shelley being without her in France. All that was virtuous in him had turned vicious. On November 20 Harriet was near her second confinement. She complains of Shelley as sensual and profligate, and as living with Godwin's two daughters (not true), and says it is all due to Godwin's *Political Justice*. She naturally lays the blame of Shelley's elopement with Mary Godwin on this girl—not yet seventeen, while Shelley was twenty-two. She states that Mary took Shelley to her mother's grave, said she must have him, and, on his refusal, she declared she would die. She asked why he, she, and Harriet, could not all live together. After this, Harriet fell ill. Her baby, Charles, was born on November 30, 1814, and she complained that Shelley neglected her. But on December 11 she says Shelley had seen her, and was glad that the child was a boy, because he "would make money." She thought Shelley's purity gone. On January 24, 1815, her baby boy is ill; his father has not seen them again; she is wretched and weary of life; at nineteen she is willing to die; she lives only for her children. Shelley has treated her so badly that she thinks of suicide; but she loves Ireland still. With this the letters end. Harriet afterwards led an irregular life, and within two years committed suicide. Her letters certainly raised one's opinion of her, said Mr. Rossetti.—Dr. Furnivall agreed in this, and took Harriet's part rather than Shelley's, as he fell in love with every attractive woman he saw.—Mr. Salt and Mr. Shaw took Shelley's side: Mr. Shaw blaming Harriet, but Mr. Salt neither. There were deep causes of dissension between them, as yet undisclosed.—

Dr. Todhunter said Shelley had violated his own canons of morality in marrying Harriet. He never really loved her. She accepted his views of marriage only during love; and when that ceased, Shelley was free to take Mary Godwin.—Mrs. Simpson agreed in this view, and in the immorality of marriage when love was non-existent.—Mr. Rossetti replied, admitting Shelley's sentimental love for Clare, Emilia, and specially Mrs. Williams. As between Shelley and Harriet, there were faults on both sides, and hard judgments on either should be avoided.

NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—(Friday, October 11.)

DR. FURNIVALL in the chair.—As the intended reader of the paper had misunderstood the date of the meeting, the chairman first described his visit to Helmingham Hall (seven miles from Ipswich), where Queen Elizabeth had visited the Tollemache of her time, and left her lute, which was still there. He pointed out that this earlier Tudor building was of the solid style which Harrison praised in 1577-78, as contrasted with the later Italian Gothic which Harrison said was "curious to the eye, like paper work," and of which Burleigh House was an example. Dr. Furnivall then passed to Shakespeare's Sonnets, which had been set down for discussion. He held that Thorpe's "begetter" of the sonnets was the inspirer of them, young William Herbert, afterwards Lord Pembroke; and that the dark woman, Pembroke's mistress, who threw Shakespeare over for him, was so involved with him that the objection that the Sonnets had two begetters had no real weight. Dr. Furnivall thought that Thorpe's wishing Mr. W. H. "that eternitie promised by an ever-loving poet" altogether negated the preposterous idea that W. H. was a man to whom Shakespeare had not promised eternitie. The Sonnets must have been written to a beardless young man who had a beautiful girl-like face, and whom his friends wished to get married. Now, when young Herbert was seventeen, his father and mother negotiated a marriage between him and Cecil's granddaughter; but it fell through. When the young noble came to London, in the spring of 1598, he must have gone to the theatre and got fond of Shakespeare, who wrote him then the early sonnets urging him to marry. The young fellow was a great favourite at court; and there he, no doubt, met with the forward maid-of-honour, Mary Fitton, or someone of whom she is the type, and who had before that favoured Shakespeare. Of course, she threw the old player over for the brilliant young nobleman; and Shakespeare had to put up with it, and tell Herbert to take her, for he could not help himself. Then Miss Mary dressed up as a man and went to Pembroke's rooms, with the result that she gave birth to a baby. Pembroke refused to marry her, and Elizabeth put him in prison; but released him in 1601, the date at which the Sonnets 100-126 must have been written, on the renewal of the friendship between him and Shakespeare, broken off nearly three years before. The dates of the Dark Woman (or Mary Fitton), Sonnets 127-152, cannot be so definitely fixed, but must be shortly before 1598, and run to at least 1600. The evidence of Mary Fitton's dark complexion has only lately been found by Mr. Tyler unexpectedly. Her statue on her mother's tomb in Gawsorth Church, Cheshire, is coloured—her eyes and hair are black, and her face dark. The external link between her and Shakespeare is only that the famous comedian of his company, William Kempe, in 1600, dedicated to her, as maid-of-honour to Queen Elizabeth, his "Nine Days' Dance from London to Norwich," though he, by mistake, called her Anne, the name of her sister, Mrs. Newdigate, who was married in 1587 at the age of fourteen, and was never one of the queen's maids-of-honour. Dr. Furnivall contended that the experience of life and knowledge of the human heart gained by Shakespeare in the passionate love—or lust, as he acknowledges it to be—of this dark mistress, and his romantic friendship for young Herbert, were reflected in his plays, and necessary to the emotions expressed in them. The records of his heart unlocked in his Sonnets brought him closer to his erring fellow-men, and none of them should cast a stone at him. Juliet, Cleopatra, Romeo, Antony, were not created by an artist like Fra Angelico, Milton, or Wordsworth, but by a man who knew what passion is.—

A full meeting endorsed these views with one exception.—Mrs. Stopes believed that W. H. was William Hammond, for whom G. Eld—the printer of the Sonnets—printed four other poems or sonnets. She thought that he was the “begetter” or obtainer of Shakspeare’s sonnets for their publisher, T. Thorpe, so that their dedication had nothing to do with their subject.

FINE ART.

SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Die Genesismosaik in Venedig und die Cottonbibel. By J. J. Tikkanen. (Helsingfors.) This pamphlet, if a quarto volume of 153 pages and sixteen plates can be so-called, contains a valuable contribution to the iconography of the pre-Gothic period. Dr. Tikkanen, with unwearied research, has examined every accessible representation in ancient art of the Genesis legend. He has succeeded thereby in making manifest certain definite schools which flourished in different times and places, but which till recently were all vaguely grouped together as Byzantine. He shows how the miniatures in MSS., such as the Vienna Genesis, earlier than the Cotton Bible (in the British Museum), must be considered as works of the antique classical school. The Cotton Bible marks the transition from classical to Byzantine. The Byzantine school grew up and flourished in the East, while other schools, independent of it, grew up and flourished in the west. The actions and reactions of these schools one upon another are of the highest importance, and as yet are little understood. In a separate section Dr. Tikkanen studies the mosaics of St. Mark’s at Venice, and proves that those of the narthex of the church, illustrative of the Book of Genesis, were not made until the thirteenth century. He then proves them to be practically identical in design with the fifth- or sixth-century miniatures in the Cotton Bible. The result of his investigations into the iconographical question is to show that there must have existed, earlier than any known series of Genesis-pictures, whether belonging to the east or the west, some original series out of which both the eastern and western types independently arose.

Historical Scarabs. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (David Nutt.) Mr. Petrie, whose industry in publishing is only surpassed by his zeal for excavation, has produced a little book that will prove of inestimable value to all Egyptologists, and even to casual visitors to Egypt. Scarabs are for Egypt what coins are for Greece, at once the most trustworthy and the most attractive of the contemporary materials of history. But hitherto no attempt has been made at a general catalogue of them. They are widely scattered in many collections, public and private; and the number is added to every year. But the very difficulty of the task supplied a stimulus to Mr. Petrie, whose special merit it is never to delay recording facts in order that he may make his records more complete. Accordingly, he has here published, in a series of lithographed plates, the first attempt at a catalogue of Egyptian scarabs. Some idea of the character of the work may be gathered from the statement that it contains drawings (with identifications) of about 2220 pieces, in chronological order, and so arranged that each class and series shall be comprised in a single plate. The introduction gives a brief account of the subject, together with a list of the collections examined, and a hint as to the best method of taking impressions, which is by beating tinfoil into the scarabs.

Bilder-Atlas zum Homer. Von Dr. R. Engelmann. (Leipzig: Seemann; London: Nutt.) It has always been a matter of wonder to us that more use has not been made of illustrations borrowed from ancient art in order to

gild the pill of classical education. Dr. J. E. Sandys’s edition of the *Bacchae* is almost a solitary example of the sort of thing wanted. No doubt, a great deal of what is most valuable as art happens to bear little relation to the ordinary text-books; but the abiding influence of pictures will be acknowledged by anyone who calls to mind his own recollections of Smith’s *Classical Dictionary*. Homer, in particular, is capable of being made far more attractive to boys when his unrivalled interest as a storyteller is brought before their eyes in a series of illustrations, serving to fix the incidents like the pictures of an old Bible. Just such a work as we have long been wanting has here been performed for us, with characteristic German thoroughness, by Dr. Engelmann; and we can warmly recommend it, if not to boys, at least to schoolmasters. It consists of thirty-six plates, each containing some half-dozen woodcuts, representing scenes from the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. They are drawn from many sources—the Mykenaeen pottery, the reliefs from Gjolbaschi in Lykia (now at Vienna), vases of many periods, the so-called *Tabula Iliaca*, and paintings at Pompeii. But if the result is to leave a somewhat confused impression of artistic development, the permanent popularity of Homer is the more decisively shown.

MR. ARTHUR J. EVANS has reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle* his valuable series of papers upon the coinage of Tarentum. (Bernard Quaritch.) He deals more particularly with the series of didrachms of the equestrian type, extending over two centuries and a half. His intimate knowledge of recent finds has enabled him to divide this long series not only into two periods, marked by a reduction of the standard weight, but also into no less than ten sub-periods. He has further treated of the difficult questions connected with the signatures, both of moneyers and magistrates. This monograph, which is illustrated with eleven autotype plates, is worthy of comparison with the best of the catalogues that have issued from the medal room of the British Museum.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have published a Catalogue of the Casts in the Museum of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge, compiled by Dr. Charles Waldstein, keeper of the Fitzwilliam Museum. This collection of casts—the original conception of which is due to Mr. Sidney Colvin—was the first systematically formed in this country, and is still (we believe) the most complete. The catalogue, therefore—which contains full descriptive notices of the more important objects, with bibliographical references—is capable of being used by other than Cambridge students as an introduction to the history of Greek art. Such use of it is facilitated by the three-fold index—of museums, of sculptors, and of works.

THE June number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (London: Trübner), which has just been received in this country, contains two more papers by members of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In the first of these Mr. F. B. Tarbell prints a corrected version of the very difficult inscription regarding the Demotionidai, which was discovered a few years ago near Dekeleia, and discusses its bearing upon the functions of the Attic phratry. In the second, Mr. Carl D. Buck continues his elaborate report upon the result of the excavations in the deme of Ikaría, dealing with the topography and the archaeological remains. This paper is illustrated with three photographic plates and some dozen woodcuts in the text. The only other original paper is the first instalment of “Notes on Roman Artists of the Middle Ages,” by Mr. A. L. Frothingham, jun. The summary of archaeological news and the analysis of periodicals fill together more than sixty pages.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

It is not quite easy to know what attitude the critic is to take towards an exhibition held under the auspices of a society which acts upon such profound principles, and aspires to do so much towards the regeneration of art in England. If he has indeed any function to discharge in connexion with it, it would seem to be one of more than usual gravity. Not only the exhibition, but the views of its supporters, appear to demand consideration; and, as the committee of the society assume, in Mr. Walter Crane’s preface to the catalogue, some claim to be considered as arbiters in matters of national taste, this position is one which the critic may well hesitate to take without more consideration than a current article will allow. Perhaps we may be pardoned if for the moment we leave the aims of the society alone, and confine our attention to some of the works exhibited.

Among these there will be found plentiful objects that are agreeable, and among the few that are choice will be found some contributed by Mr. Walter Crane himself. We do not greatly care for his frieze panels in gesso of young ladies and gentlemen in evening dress; nor yet for his decorative treatment of Mr. Gladstone in the elaborately illuminated address presented to that statesman on the occasion of his golden wedding. But we are charmed, as usual, with most of his decorative work—with, for instance, his little panel in fibrous plaster called “The Rivals” (477); with his device for the Art Workers’ Guild (538); with his “Sea-maid” (544), so original in design, and so gaily and sweetly coloured with lacquers and enamels. Of the larger and more important drawings, the round window (113), designed for the library of the Drew Theological Institute, New Jersey, appears to us to be unusually fine even for Mr. Henry Holiday; and a rare merit may be justly claimed for Mr. E. Burne Jones’s design for a two-light window (56). Of Mr. Heywood Sumner’s large cartoon for sgraffito—“The sure revolving Test of Time,” it is impossible to speak with unqualified praise. The horses are drawn with much freedom and decorative feeling; but the man and child perched behind them do not improve the design; and the prominence given to the dappling of the grey horses’ flanks, and the shagginess of all the horses’ legs is out of proportion to the value of these items in the composition. Much might be said in praise of Mr. T. M. Rooke’s designs (which are, however, somewhat spoilt by the purely folds of the draperies), of Mr. Westlake’s and Mr. Hamilton Jackson’s, and a few others, for stained glass and mosaics and other decorative works in which the figure is introduced; but the variety of objects is too great to dwell at any length on even the most important section of the exhibition. In the little erection for the display of stained glass there is nothing which calls for a special note of admiration; and, though one or two “fitments”—like Miss Wetton’s corner seat, &c., in the entrance (824a), and the canopied chimney-piece of Messrs. Hindley & Sons in the west gallery—are attractive, there is little of furniture, except Mr. Reginald Blomfield’s admirable sideboard (174), which calls for special notice. Nor does the metal work strike us as especially novel or excellent, although it comprises some charming things by Mr. Benson and Messrs. Singer. We like also Miss Laura Bray’s flat candlesticks, and Mr. A. G. Cooper’s pewter, tankard, and tea tray; and among the very numerous dishes, plaques, and salvers of repoussé work, there are many of bold and clever design. Other things, excellent of their kind, have been seen so often before—or are so like what has been seen before—that they can-

not be said to give much pleasure of a fresh kind, or to be very stimulating to invention. What Mr. Walter Crane says about novelty may be quite true; but yet an exhibition is expected to show some progress, if not to satisfy the inextinguishable craving for something new. We like the Hammersmith carpets very well, but we prefer Persian ones; and though Mr. De Morgan's pyramid of pottery is good enough, it is not better than he has done before. Indeed, in this respect, he has a formidable rival in Messrs. Maw, whose display of lustre and Damascus ware may be said to show real progress in the ceramic art. This is partly due to the fine designs of Mr. Lewis Day, partly to the charming varieties of pearly lustre, only seen in Messrs. Maw's pottery, and partly to the uneven modelling of surfaces, which act like facets for the play of iridescence. The pottery of Mr. De Morgan and Messrs. Maw is well arranged; but this cannot be said of the other pottery, which is mixed on shelves in a most inartistic manner. The interesting work of the Aller Vale potteries, with decoration by village lads, should have been separated from that of Sir Edmund Elton, and that again from the delicately-toned and charmingly-designed plates and bowls of Mr. Thackeray Turner. Some of the pieces of Elton ware, especially a fine vase with twisted handles, are in the best sense original; and Mr. Thackeray Turner's pieces are unique in their way. Fortunately, he has a little separate case of cups and saucers.

We gladly recognise that some of the good work which is being done in various parts of England and Ireland for the encouragement of native industries is exhibited here. There is a case of beautiful lace-work from the convent pupils in Ireland; and the Keswick School of Industrial Arts and the Ruskin Linen Industry at Keswick supply some pretty embroideries, &c. It may be worth the consideration of the society whether, in their next exhibition, the local art industries of England may not be made a more special and distinct feature. We have no space to enter into the merits of the numerous patterns for wall papers and textiles, but this part of the exhibition is well worth the attention of those interested.

If in regard to all "Arts and Crafts" the exhibition is not so widely representative as we should like to have seen it, and does not in all of them reach the highest level at present attained in England, yet it would be difficult to find any things much more beautiful or good of their kind than some of the embroideries and needlework. The exquisite book-bindings of Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson are also of particular merit; and, if this exhibition has done nothing else, it has brought fairly before the public some comparatively new and very interesting processes—like the gesso and fibrous plaster work, which are capable of much development. In addition to the examples already mentioned, we would call attention to the door-panel executed by Mr. A. Carpenter after the design of Mr. Lewis Day, to Mr. William Palmer's wall decoration (536), and Mrs. C. Wylie's charming panel of "Dawn" (545), as instances of the way in which gesso may be used for the beautifying of ordinary houses.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS FORREST, H.R.S.A.

WE regret to record the death, at Edinburgh, on October 15, of Thomas Forrest, the very last survivor of the old school of Scottish line-engravers, which included men like R. C. Bell, John Horsburgh, and, above all, William Miller, the celebrated

transcriber of the works of Turner, who will probably be remembered as the very greatest of the landscape line-engravers of our century.

Mr. Forrest was born in 1805, at Burnwynd, Wilkinston, Midlothian, and studied his art under W. H. Lizars, a well-known Edinburgh burinist of the day, known also for his very clever *genre*-pictures in the manner of Wilkie, of which some excellent examples are in the National Gallery of Scotland. Mr. Forrest was an early friend of Sir Daniel Macnee, the late P.R.S.A., and of Maculloch, the landscape painter. He transcribed several of the pictures of the latter artist, his engraving of the "Lowland River" being one of his most celebrated plates. He also worked after Claude, and, among Scottish landscapists, after Simson, Bough, and Lockhart; and he engraved, with accomplished skill, some of Mr. Hugh Cameron's figure-pictures. Many of his plates were published by the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland; and in 1884 he presented a complete set of his engravings, numbering over 160 works, to the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he had been elected an honorary member in 1877.

Personally, Mr. Forrest was greatly respected by his professional brethren; and both in features and in character he was as typical a specimen as could well be desired of an upright and simple-minded Scotsman of the olden time.

MR. RICHARD ZOUCH SEBBON TROUGHTON—one of the original founders of the Art Union of London, and latterly its hon. secretary—died on Monday, October 21, at his residence, 14 Douro Place, Kensington. He was an intimate friend of Macready, and well-known to several generations of artists. So long ago as 1840 he published *Nina Sforza*, a tragedy in blank verse, which is still remembered by those who are curious in poetical literature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EGYPTIAN SCARAB OF THE FIRST DYNASTY.

Oxford: Oct. 19, 1889.

When coming down the Nile last spring I purchased a scarab from a dealer at Qeneh, from whom I had obtained, on other occasions, objects belonging to the Old Empire. These, he had told me, came from certain tombs a few hours' distant from Qeneh, which he offered to show me. The scarab I bought last spring is somewhat worn, and the art is immature; but it bears the name of the seventh king of the First Dynasty, called Semempses by Manetho. The name is expressed by the same curious hieroglyph as is used to represent it in the list of kings at Abydos. On either side of the name is the royal uraeus, the uraeus on the left-hand side standing on the basket.

Curiously enough, when looking over some Egyptian antiquities belonging to Mrs. Miller-Morison last summer, I came across a scarab precisely like mine, except that it was rather larger and was of stone instead of composition. She told me that she had purchased it two years ago at Abydos. I believe that it must have come from the same tomb as mine, and be a witness that a monument of the First Dynasty still exists—or existed recently—in the neighbourhood of Qeneh.

I may add that I bought last winter at Cairo a small dish of green stone, which had been found at Bubastis. On the back of it are two lines of large and very beautifully-cut hieroglyphs, which read *Hri khebu Amu*, apparently "The Lord of the North and South, Amu." Amu is a Semitic name, meaning "the terrible one," the plural occurring in the Old Testament under the form of Emim (Gen. xiv. 5; Deut. ii. 2). Mr. Naville has found traces of the

Hyksos at Bubastis: Is it possible, then, that in Amu we have the name of an unknown Hyksos prince?

A. H. SAYCE.

THE IBREEZ SCULPTURE.

London: Oct. 17, 1889.

In the Ibreez sculpture, figured in the fourth volume of the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, "the Hittites have left a conspicuous monument of themselves," according to Prof. Sayce (*ibid.* vol. v., p. 28; and vol. vii., p. 264).

Being in correspondence with the learned Oxford professor on other matters, I have taken occasion to call his attention to the character (hitherto apparently overlooked) of the features of the two figures represented in the above-mentioned monument. In reply, Prof. Sayce has been good enough to inform me that I was quite right in thinking that the faces are distinctly Semitic; and that the Ibreez sculpture is Hittite only in so far as the art and characters are Hittite.

Now, this admission, in my opinion, adds extraordinary importance to the monument; and I, therefore, venture to call the attention of scholars to this new view regarding it. For my own part, I will only add that "Semitic," at least in respect of faces, must include also the Armenian type as exemplified among the Armenians of Constantinople.

AKIN KÁRÖLY.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have become acquainted with the recent drawing of the Ibreez sculpture in the *Archaeologische Zeitung*, in which the faces approach still more closely to what I would fain call the Stambouli Armenian type. On the other hand, I have become aware that others also have characterised the figures in question as Semitic. But the conjunction of inscriptions composed of characters called Hittite with figures admitted to be Semitic must, I believe, reopen the whole Hittite question; while the occurrence of the monument in such a region—and another similar one is said to exist near—must lead to a complete revision of the primitive history of the whole Semitic race or races and their culture.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS will sail this day (October 26) for New York by the Cunard steamship *Etruria*. She will deliver her first lecture to an American audience in the theatre of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evening of November 7. Every date on Miss Edwards's list is filled, we understand, up to March; and more engagements have to be declined than can possibly be accepted. Miss Edwards is accompanied in her American tour by her friend Miss Bradbury, who is a local hon. secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund for Manchester. A public reception is being organised at Brooklyn as a compliment to Miss Edwards on her arrival.

WE hear that the British School at Athens hope to undertake archaeological excavations at Thespiæ, in Boeotia, during the coming winter.

MR. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE has arrived in Egypt, and resumed work at Tell Kahun, the site which last year yielded the earliest papyri, domestic objects, and potsherds inscribed with alphabetical characters, lately exhibited in London.

MR. D. C. THOMSON, the biographer of Bewick and of Hablot Browne ("Phiz"), has

been engaged for three years past upon a companion work on the Barbizon School of Painters—Rousseau, Diaz, Daubigny, Corot, and Millet—to be illustrated with portraits and reproductions of the principal pictures of the artists, reproduced by etching, photogravure, and wood-engraving. The volume will be issued to subscribers, early next year, through Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

THE exhibitions to open next week include that of the Nineteenth Century Art Society, in Conduit Street; a collection of modern Dutch and French pictures at the Dowdeswell Galleries, in New Bond Street; and Mr. Thomas McLean's winter exhibition of cabinet pictures, in the Haymarket. We may also mention that the prize drawings by students of the Royal Female School of Art are on view this day at 43 Queen Square, W.C.

SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE has accepted the loan of the six original drawings prepared for Cassell's Historical Cartoons for the People's Palace; and these works will be on view there during the next three months.

ROSA BONHEUR's life and work will this year form the subject of the Art Annual, or Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, which will be published with the November magazines. A large etching of the "Horse Fair," specially executed by M. Leopold Flameng, will be given, and steel engravings of "The Resting-Place of the Deer" and "The Shepherd." The illustrations in the text will number over thirty, including "Morning in the Highlands," "Labourage Nivernais," "An Old Monarch," "A Souvenir of Fontainebleau," "Crossing the Pyrenees," "A Highland Raid," "A Stampede." The text, which is from the pen of M. René Peyrol, the brother-in-law of Rosa Bonheur, will contain, besides a criticism of the pictures, hitherto unpublished details about the artist's life and method of work.

We have received from Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co., an artist's proof of a very clever and effective drypoint, by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, called "Rembrandt's Model." It is after a little picture of a Jew in a tall cap, seated with a knotted stick in his hand, which was exhibited last winter at Burlington House. Though small as a picture it is large as a "drypoint," being nearly the same size as the original. As in the case of his larger drypoint, after Franz Hals's masterpiece at Haarlem, Mr. Menpes has not relied upon "burr" for any part of his effect, but has removed it, so that the surface of the plate is as smooth as a line engraving. It should be added that Mr. Menpes is his own printer; so that whatever merit the impressions possess, whether due to the engraved lines or the art of printing, is entirely his own. The work throughout the plate is very dexterous, and with the aid of a rich brown ink happily suggests the general tones of the picture.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

THE thirty-fourth series of concerts at the Crystal Palace commenced last Saturday afternoon. A hearty reception was given to Mr. A. Manns. It is gratifying to see that the public thus welcome a man who, by his energy and perseverance, has done so much for the cause of art. Except under Herr Richter, no finer performances of the Beethoven Symphonies are to be heard in London than here, while in the rendering of works by Mendelssohn and Schumann the Crystal Palace orchestra stands unrivalled. Mr. Manns's principal title to fame is, however,

the introduction of important novelties both by foreign and by native composers. It is principally to his efforts that the works of Schumann, Brahms, Raff, Berlioz, Dvorak, and others, are so well known. To relate what he has done for native art would require more space than we have at our command. The programme on Saturday commenced with Bennett's graceful "Wood Nymphs" Overture, in which the fine tone of the orchestra was heard to great advantage. Madame Roger-Miclos played Saint Saens's showy Pianoforte Concerto in G minor. Her technique is excellent, but her tone at times lacks charm. She was recalled at the close. She afterwards played solos by Pfeiffer and Chopin. The novelty of the afternoon was the Interlude from Massenet's new opera "Esclarmonde," noticeable for its flowing principal theme, and for its sonorous orchestration. Mr. E. Lloyd, who was in splendid voice, sang the Prayer from "Rienzi," and a Serenade, "Moon of Night," by Mr. Manns. The Symphony was Beethoven's in C minor (No. 5), and it is needless to say how it was given and received. The Overture to "Tannhäuser" was played to commemorate the first performance of that opera at Dresden on October 19, 1845.

Two prize compositions were produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening. The directors of the Promenade Concerts had offered fifty guineas for the best orchestral Suite; and the judges—Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Randegger and Signor Bevilacqua—decided in favour of one which, on the opening of the sealed envelope after the performance, proved to be the composition of Mr. F. Dunkley, a pupil at the Royal College of Music. The Suite consists of five movements, of which the second and last are the most attractive. The others are indefinite in character. As the work of a student it is, however, fairly good; but so large a prize ought—so it seems to us—to have elicited something of more sterling quality. The work—well given under Signor Bevilacqua's direction—was received with moderate applause. Three other Suites by Mr. W. Wesche, Mr. A. Somerville, and Mr. E. Ould were mentioned as worthy of special commendation. The other prize of five guineas was for a waltz. This was won by Mr. E. Seymour. The composition, if not striking, is bright, tuneful, and well—if at times heavily—scored. Herr Schönberger played two movements from Saint Saens's G minor Concerto with much success.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

OBITUARY.

ADOLPHE HENSELT.

THE announcement of the death of this world-famed pianist reminds us of the days long gone by, when Mendelssohn and Chopin were living, and when Liszt was at the zenith of his fame. On January 20, 1838, Mendelssohn wrote to his friend Hiller: "Henselt the pianist was here shortly before the New Year, and certainly plays exquisitely. There is no question about his belonging to the first rank." And it was in the previous year that Schumann reviewed Henselt's Variations for Pianoforte (Op. 1).

The pianist-composer was born in Bavaria in 1814, and for a certain, though probably not long, time was a pupil of Hummel. In 1838, after visiting various German cities, he settled in St. Petersburg; and, with the exception of flying visits to London, Paris, and other places, passed his whole life there. Of Liszt it was said that, while many knew him by name, few had heard him play. This may be said, with greater force, of Henselt. His appearances in public during

the last half century have been indeed but few. Mendelssohn, in the letter above mentioned, expresses a doubt as to "whether Henselt will be able to master his nervousness, and, become generally known." Mr. Dannreuther in his notice in Sir G. Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, reminds his readers that judges like Schumann and Lenz regarded him as one of the greatest players; and Mr. Dannreuther also gives personal testimony, for he speaks of the grand results of his method of touch in the music of Chopin and Liszt. He probably heard Henselt in private, when he visited London in 1867. With regard to Henselt's peculiar touch, Lenz relates that when Liszt heard him play at St. Petersburg, in 1842, he said: "J'aurais pu me donner ces pattes de velours, si j'avais voulu."

As a composer Henselt is, perhaps, best known by his *Etudes* (Op. 2 and 5). Of these, one, "Si oiseau j'étais," is a recognised favourite, and all pianists play it. Another, "Prière pendant l'orage," is specially known through M. Pachmann's fine interpretation of it. These studies, with their excellent technique and graceful melodies, are useful and pleasant; yet they have neither the solidity nor the romantic charm of those of Chopin. The widespread arpeggio chords in many of them render them useless to persons who have not long fingers. Henselt all his life "wasted"—the expression is Mr. Dannreuther's—so much time every day in practising stretches.

The pianoforte Concerto in F minor, his most serious work (Op. 16), first played by Mr. O. Beringer at the Crystal Palace, was declared by Liszt to be the most difficult composition of the kind. Among his published works, consisting almost entirely of fugitive pieces, some of them very charming, we regret to find Beethoven's Sonatas in D minor (Op. 31, no. 2), as interpreted by Henselt. Like many other virtuosi he tried, but unsuccessfully, to present the old masters in modern trim.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE sixth season of the Hampstead popular concerts of chamber music will commence on Friday, November 15, when Beethoven's Septet in E flat will be performed. For the next concert (November 20) Dvorak's Quintet in A for piano and strings is promised; and for the concluding concert (February 21) Brahms's Sextet in B flat for strings. Mr. Gompertz and Herr Ludwig will be the leading violinists at alternate concerts; and the general accompanist Mr. Wilfred Bendall.

AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. EASON & SON, 40, Sackville-street; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

THE TEMPLE LIBRARY. NEW VOLUME. SELECT ESSAYS OF DR. JOHNSON.

Edited by GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL, D.C.L., Pembroke College, Oxford.

With Six Etchings by Herbert Ralton. 2 vols., post 8vo, hand-made paper, 10s. 6d. nett. Edition limited to 750 copies.

*. There is a Large-Paper Edition, limited to 150 Copies, price of which may be had from the Booksellers.

"Charming Etchings by Herbert Ralton, and the Editor has performed his part extremely well. Every person must sooner or later possess a copy of Johnson's Essays, and it would be difficult to find them in a more attractive form than in the Temple Library."—*Athenaeum*.

"Delicately printed. Illustrated with beautiful little etchings by Herbert Ralton of nooks and corners of the great metropolis, which Johnson loved so well."—*Daily News*.

Previous Volumes of the Series, Uniform with above.

LAMB'S ESSAYS OF ELIA. Edited by Augustine Birrell.

Critic, Boston.

"We have happened upon the 'Elia' in every conceivable shape, size, and colour, but in none that has surpassed the scholarly beauty of this edition."

GOLDSMITH'S PLAYS AND POEMS. Edited by Austin Dobson.

Athenaeum.

"The publication may fairly rank as an *édition de luxe*. . . The publishers well deserve the gratitude of all book collectors."

Just Ready, in One Volume. Square crown, 8vo, 6s.

CHAUCEER'S CANTERBURY TALES.

Edited by JOHN SAUNDERS. With Illustrations from the Ellesmere MS.

From the Introduction on the Editor's Treatment of the Text.

"Three different modes have been adopted to popularise Chaucer's works. First, his poetry has been modernised, that is to say, rewritten as poetry; secondly, the *poetical* has been transformed into a *prose* narration; thirdly, Chaucer's poetry has been presented in its own complete form, with a modernised spelling and an accented pronunciation. In the following pages we have endeavoured to combine the peculiar advantages offered by the two methods last named and to get rid of their drawbacks; the poet's words are mainly given from Morris's edition, but as far as possible in modern orthography; where the old spelling is preserved it will generally suggest the required pronunciation. The methods of accentuation adopted are—1. The use of the acute accent to mark the emphasised syllable, only where it differs from the present use, as honour for honour.—2. The grave accent, used where additional syllables are to be sounded, without change of emphasis, as more, writ.—3. The mark "over one of the vowels of what is now a diphthong, showing that each vowel is to have its own sound, as creature, absolution."

"No better edition of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' has been produced for many a day than that of Mr. John Saunders. . . the illustrations from the Ellesmere MSS. are capital guides to the student, as giving an authoritative glimpse into the life of Chaucer's time. . . A special word of recognition must be awarded to the scholarly essay under the title 'Concluding Remarks,' in which the author briefly but powerfully surveys what Chaucer did for his own time, for ours, and for remotest posterity. The volume forms a thoroughly trustworthy text-book."—*Daily Telegraph*.

J. M. DENT & CO., 69, GREAT EASTERN STREET, E.C.

"'The LUCK of the HOUSE' is a successful and interesting story, brightly written."—*Athenaeum*.

"'The LUCK of the HOUSE' is a powerfully conceived story, told in a manner that absorbs the reader's attention."—*Academy*.

"'The LUCK of the HOUSE,' ADELINE SERGEANT'S NEW NOVEL, is now ready at all Libraries, in 2 vols., 21s.

LONDON: OLIPHANT, ANDERSON & FERRIER, 24, Old Bailey, E.C.; and Edinburgh.

Now ready, 478 pp., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s.

THE COMPLETE LIFE OF HOMER.

By F. A. WHITE, B.A.

Containing all that can be known or conjectured of his Life, Works, Birthplace, Date, Parentage, and Ancestry, from his own Works and those of others.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Financial Year ends 20th November. All persons now Insuring will receive an additional share of profit at the next Division in 1892.

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN. A

Popular Essay. Four Plates. By JULIUS ALTHAUS, M.D.
"Admirably illustrated. The subject is treated in a masterly manner, and the book will be welcome alike to the surgeon and the general reader."—*Academy*.

Also, by the Same Author.

ON FAILURE OF BRAIN POWER. Third Edition, with Engravings, price 1s. 6d.

LONDON: LONGMANS & CO., PATERNOSTER-ROW.

Post free, 6d.

RUPTURE: its Radical Cure: an

Interesting Publication.
By DR. J. A. SHERMAN.

Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torturing trusses used for its protection.
LONDON: GIBBS, SMITH, & CO., 10, High Holborn.

BOOK PLATES, in Mediaeval and Modern

Styles, Designed and Engraved on Wood, Copper, or Steel, by THOMAS MORING, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

Just published.

A HISTORY (WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS) OF THE ANCIENT TOWN AND MANOR OF BASINGSTOKE, IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON;

With a Brief Account of the SIEGE of BASING HOUSE, A.D. 1643–1645.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT and JAMES ELWIN MILLARD.

1889. All rights reserved.

Printed and Published by C. J. JACOB, Basingstoke.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.

Price, £1 11s. 6d.

MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

CHURCH RESTORATION PRINCIPLES. By Rt. Hon. Lord GRIMTHORPE.
DRAMATIC OPINIONS. Part III. By Mrs. KENDAL.
COUNTY HISTORIES. By Rt. Hon. Lord DEARBOURNE.
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF "MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS." By JOHN MURRAY.
A SIGH FOR SUMMER. By MAXWELL GRAY.
CORPORAL GIACOMO. By the late Major DE COSSON.
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS. By WALTER CRANE.
SOME GREAT FIRES. By Captain SHAW, C.B.
EELS AND ELVERS. By Professor LLOYD MORGAN.
THE RAILWAYS OF SCOTLAND. Part IV. By W. M. ACWORTH.
A DAY IN DAMASCUS. By HORACE VICTOR.
NOTES OF THE MONTH. OUR LIBRARY LIST.

LONDON: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

No. 889.—NOVEMBER, 1889.—2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

MASTER OF HIS FATE. CHAPS. V., VI.
By J. MACLAREN CORBAN.
DIARY OF AN IDLE DOCTOR. By AXEL MUNTHE.
EDWARD FITZGERALD: AN AFTERMATH.
By FRANCIS HINDS GROOMER.
NOTES FOR AN UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.
ONE WORD. By WALLACE BRUCE.
THE BURMAH-SIAM-CHINA RAILWAY. By HOLT S. HALLETT.
THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. By E. M. JOHNSTONE.
THE HUNTER IN THE HIMALAYAS.
DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE IN
WAR-TIME. By WM. C. CRUTCHLEY, LT. R.N.R.
LADY BABY. CHAPS. XXXVII., XXXVIII.
THE OLD SALOON.
WHAT THE FRENCH ELECTIONS MEAN.
MORE ABOUT THE LEPERS AT THE CAPE.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE NEWBURY HOUSE MAGAZINE.

A Monthly Review and Family Magazine for
Churchmen and Churchwomen.

ILLUSTRATED, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS OF No. 5 FOR NOVEMBER.

THE PETERBOROUGH EIRENICON, and "AN OLD SOLDIER." By
the Rev. R. F. LITTLEDALE, D.C.L.
WITH SOME CLERICAL AND LAY OPINIONS on the PROPOSAL of the
DEAN of PETERBOROUGH. By the Very Revs. the DEANS of
DURHAM, NORWICH, ROCHESTER, LICHFIELD, CANONS DUCKWORTH,
TOWELL, Lords GRIMTHORPE, NELSON, &c., &c.
A CISTERCIAN MONASTERY in the TWELFTH CENTURY. By the
Rev. S. J. EALES, D.C.L.
CHURCH PLATE. Part I. (Illustrated.) By the Rev. C. H. MANNING,
M.A.
THE STRIKE. By the Rev. F. ARNOLD, M.A.
WINCHESTER. Part II. (Illustrated.) By H. J. HARDY.
SOME CELEBRATED AUTOGRAPHS: Archbishop Laud, Bishop Juxon,
&c. (Concluded.) By ESMÉ STUART.
A VENETIAN ROMEO AND JULIET. By Mdm. LINDA VILLALBA.
SWEET CONTENT: a Story for Children. (Illustrated.) By Mrs. L.
MOLESWORTH.
HYMNS for the FEAST of ALL SAINTS. By W. CHATERTON DIX.
Sermon Outlines for November—Instructions on the Creed—Poetry and
Music—Pages for the Young—Japanese Story—Biblical Questions—
Editor's Letter. I.—Reviews and Correspondence—Calendar, &c., &c.
GRIFFITH, FARRAN, & Co., Newbury House, Charing Cross Road, London

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A., LL.D.

No. 16, OCTOBER. Royal 8vo, price 5s.

1. Articles.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARTISM, 1836–1839. By E. C. K.
GONNER.
THE POLISH INTERREGNUM, 1575. By R. NISBET BAIN.
THE RELIGIOUS WRITINGS OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the Rev.
W. H. HUTTON.
THE PATRIARCHATE OF PIPPIN. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.
THE EARLY CONNEXION OF THE ISLE of MAN with IRELAND. By
A. W. MOORE.
2. Notes and Documents—Gestis and Thegis, by A. G. Little—The Jesuits
and Benedictines in England, 1602–1608, by T. G. Law—The
Fluske Manuscript (continued), by Miss Mary Hickson—Jenkins's
Ear, by Professor J. K. Laughton—A Letter of Lord Chesterfield on
the Change of Ministry in 1716, edited by John Robinson.

3. Reviews of Books.

4. List of Historical Books recently published.

5. Contents of Periodical Publications.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO SIR ANDREW CLARK, BART.
Second Edition, 700 pp., crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

SUGGESTIONS to MOTHERS on the MANAGEMENT of their CHILDREN.

By A. MOTHER.

Revised throughout by a Physician.

LONDON: J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington-street.